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AT'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS:
Temp. 5-9 (41-42). Tomorrow variable.
Sun. temp. 5-9 (41-42). LONDON: Dry and
sun. 5-9 (41-42). Tomorrow dry and cool.
Sun. temp. 5-9 (41-42).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 15-48 (59-64).
Sun. temp. 5-9 (41-42).

Algeria	12.8	Lebanon	41.2
Belgium	20.5	Luxembourg	20.5
Denmark	15.0	Morocco	25.0
France	15.0	Netherlands	15.0
Germany	15.0	Nigeria	50.0
Greece	15.0	Norway	5.0
Great Britain	15.0	Portugal	15.0
India	15.0	Sweden	15.0
Iran	15.0	Switzerland	15.0
Italy	15.0	Taiwan	15.0
Japan	15.0	Turkey	15.0
Korea	15.0	U.S. Military (Mar.)	50.0
Malaysia	15.0	Yugoslavia	15.0

British Proposal in Majority Rule Barred by Smith

LONDON, March 23 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith tonight rejected an extreme British proposal for giving the island of Rhodesia a black majority rule.

Smith said after a Cabinet meeting that British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who announced the plan to Parliament yesterday, had "chosen to disregard the realities and had forward with proposals no less extreme than those of the National Council." Three months of talks between Mr. Smith and Joshua Nkomo, head of the internal faction of the ANC, collapsed Friday over the length of the transitional period before control by Rhodesia's 6 million blacks, who outnumber whites by 20 to 1.

Mr. Smith said that he was not prepared to contemplate black rule before 10 to 15 years while the nationalists wanted it within a year. The British had proposed two years at most.

Shortly before Mr. Smith spoke, it was announced in Zambia that four African presidents would meet there tomorrow to work out a new strategy for ending white rule.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana are expected to be joined by the Rhodesian nationalist leaders, Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Full-Scale War
The Presidents, whose countries lie to the west, north and east of landlocked Rhodesia, are expected to try to bring together Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa. The bishop leads the external faction of the African National Council.

A continuing ANC split would hinder the full-scale guerrilla war against the white Rhodesians, widely predicted since the Salisbury talks collapsed.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Muliyil Waiyaki today ruled out dialogue and détente in southern Africa and said that the nationalists should accept Soviet weapons to overthrow white minority governments.

"There is no room for dialogue and détente in the kind of situation where the African is assaulted and humiliated by virtue of his race and color," Mr. Waiyaki said at a news conference.

Where the question of racism is concerned, every single African is an extremist.

Bishop Muzorewa said on Swedish television that his external ANC may very soon call on Cuban regular troops to help topple the Rhodesian government.

In an interview filmed in Mozambique last week, he also said that nationalist guerrillas would soon be using sophisticated anti-aircraft weapons against the Rhodesian Air Force.

Strong Reaction
Even before Mr. Smith's statement today, Rhodesia's whites were reacting strongly against Britain's proposals.

The British "knew full well that a hand-over in 18 months to two years would result in chaos," said Tim Gibbs, leader of the liberal all-white Rhodesia party. The only black reaction came from Mr. Nkomo, who said he thought that the two-year period was too long and added: "I had been expecting a more positive move from the British government."



WAR DAMAGE—Fire shoots from windows of a Phalangist party headquarters in Beirut.

Mrs. Peron Confers With Aides Argentine Coup Is Held Imminent

BUENOS AIRES, March 23 (AP).—Plans for a military coup to oust President Isabel Peron were reported complete today and there was widespread expectation that the move would come soon.

"What you are all expecting will take place anytime," military sources told journalists early today in a blunt admission of what was afoot.

The usual military guards at the government's Pink House were reinforced and Mrs. Peron canceled a ceremony at which the new Swiss ambassador was scheduled to present his credentials. She remained at her suburban residence.

Some officers said that key tank and marine units were in position for a take-over. The news agency Noticias Argentinas reported troop movements in remote areas of northern and southwestern Argentina.

The Argentine Fleet left its base at Bahiano for "operations," sources there said.

The newspaper Clarin spoke of the "imminence of changes" in the country.

"Decisions are awaited in a climate of tension," said La Nacion. "The displacement of military personnel in the capital and interior zones is increasing the climate of expectation."

Troop movements were reported around the capital and across the country, but part of the mobilization was because of an escalation of leftist guerrilla attacks.

In La Plata, 35 miles southwest of Buenos Aires, two policemen were wounded in an intense shooting with guerrillas and security forces last night. At least 10 guerrillas were reported killed.

Police, soldiers and marines fought off the attack by guerrillas on rooftops and in moving cars.

and gave chase when the attackers fled.

Mrs. Peron held a prolonged night meeting with her Cabinet, officials of her Justicialist party and labor leaders. A statement issued afterward did not mention any military threat but said that "various institutional matters" were discussed, including the presidential election scheduled for Dec. 12.

The commanders of the three armed services met for three hours. Military sources said that the coup plans call for them to form the ruling junta with the army commander, Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, 50, as the junta leader.

The sources said that the plans call for the closing of Congress, an all-military cabinet and the arrest of many leftists and Peronists.

The military also is expected to try to institute firm measures aimed at salvaging the near-bankrupt economy and at ending political violence and terrorism. But the poor record of the late President Juan Peron in 1975 made its chances of success doubtful.

After Peron returned to Argentina in 1973, he made his wife his Vice-President and she succeeded to the presidency when he died in July 1974. Since she took office, terrorism has increased and the economic situation has grown steadily worse.

Mrs. Peron has been resisting demands for her resignation since last summer. Plans for a military coup have been rumored for months.

Moments later, witnesses saw a single-engine aircraft swooping low over the luxurious house where Mr. Kodama has lain sick and immobilized since early last month, when he was identified as Lockheed's secret agent in Japan and recipient of \$7 million for promoting airliner sales.

The plane flew steadily, straight at the house with the engine throttled back. Then came a flash, a booming explosion and a pillar of oily black smoke that rose into the sky until firemen quelled the blaze.

"The plane came past once and then flew away to the south," said a witness. "Thirty seconds later, it came back full speed and direct at Kodama's home. I thought it was just like a special attack (kamikaze) plane."

Mr. Kodama was carried to safety by his secretary. Of 12 staff, bodyguards and family members in the house during the crash, only one, a maid, was slightly injured.

Once imprisoned as a war criminal, Mr. Kodama is an extremely controversial figure. Since the Lockheed scandal publicity exploded in 1970, he has been

Franjeh's Home Reported Shelled Beirut Fighting Heavy; Moslems Score Gains

BEIRUT, March 23 (AP).—Moslem militiamen advanced into Christian-controlled territory in the capital's searoom hotel district today as Lebanese civil strife raged on despite political peacemaking efforts.

Guns of the Nasserite Am-bushers militia, after consolidating their hold on the 28-story Holiday Inn, advanced eastward toward the unfinished Hilton Hotel, a stronghold of the Christian rightist Phalangist party militia during the last 11 months of intense fighting.

Near the Holiday Inn, the Papal Nunciature—the building normally used by the Vatican's diplomatic mission here—was set afire and its roof collapsed by an explosion during today's fighting. The building, which had been damaged in earlier clashes, was believed empty. The papal nuncio and his staff abandoned it several weeks ago.

Leftist forces tonight shelled the grounds of President Suleiman Franjeh's mountain palace for the first time and claimed that they had launched a two-pronged thrust against the President's rightist supporters, Reuters reported.

It said that the lights went off in the palace, east of the capital, as shells thudded into the grounds and presidential guards fired anti-aircraft guns at the suburb from which they believed the shelling came.

The Nasserites today reportedly occupied a military officers club and a civilian club on the searoom and were said to be closing in on the Hilton from three sides. They also were attacking the Stereo office center, another Phalangist post.

Christian Salient
The advance of about 400 yards by the Moslems was part of a continuing effort to eliminate a Christian-controlled salient in the Moslem part of the city.

As they moved forward behind recoilless-rifle and automatic weapons fire, the Moslems set two hotels ablaze and wrecked the local office of the Phalangist party.

Moslem gunmen returning from the front said Phalangist officers yelled through bullhorns: "We will leave no house standing in nearby Moslem neighborhoods." This was interpreted as a threat of more artillery bombardment, and Moslem gunmen began warning families to go to their basements.

Battles also raged between Christians and Moslems in summer resort towns in the eastern hills overlooking the capital. Militiamen in the towns of Beirut and Broumana exchanged sustained artillery barrages, witnesses reported.

As the two sides fought in the hotel district, Christians and Moslems in other Beirut neighborhoods traded mortar and artillery fire.

On the Damascus highway north of Beirut, the Christians in the village of Kabbale and the Druse inhabitants of nearby Alei also engaged in mortar, rocket and artillery duels. Bickfaya, home town of Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, also was shelled by leftist forces, witnesses said.

Political Efforts
The heavy fighting continued the pattern of the last few days, when the savage battles regularly have outpaced political settlement efforts centered on getting President Franjeh to resign as a first step toward a negotiated peace.

Under a political formula announced yesterday at a special Cabinet session, Mr. Franjeh would be given the opportunity to step down with a face-saving delay in the effective date of the resignation. But it was not clear whether the stubborn, 65-year-old Maronite Christian leader would in fact quit if the formula were approved by parliament.

Parliament cannot meet because of the fighting in downtown Beirut. Senior Syrian military officers are back in Beirut trying to arrange a cease-fire that would allow the legislators to act.

But Kamel Jumblatt, the overall leader of the Moslem left, has rejected the formula and is not taking part in the Syrian-led mediation efforts.

Since the forces advancing against the Christians are under his political influence, his stand could abort the attempt to end the conflict by political means. The formula would amend the Constitution to allow parliament to elect a new president at once, instead of two months before.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Some Allies Seek Softer Terms

Arab Countries Demand UN Vote Condemnation of Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23 (AP).—Arab countries are demanding a Security Council condemnation of Israel while some of their Moslem allies are urging a resolution less likely to be vetoed by the United States.

Council sources said that the Arabs were pressing for a tough resolution charging Israel with aggression against the Arabs, demanding Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and affirming the "inalienable rights of the Palestinians."

These demands would probably trigger a U.S. veto, as they did in the council debate on the Middle East in January. Pakistani Ambassador Iqbal Akhund was reported urging a more moderate resolution that would "deplore"—not condemn—Israeli actions in the occupied West Bank and call on the Israeli government to desist from "encroaching upon Arab lands."

The Security Council debate

that opened yesterday was called by Pakistan and Libya in response to a wave of Arab rioting in the former Jordanian territory captured by Israel in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Ten more Arabs were injured yesterday in a clash with Israeli troops in a village near Jerusalem.

Speakers in the council debate from the Palestine Liberation Organization, Libya, Jordan, Egypt and Syria said that the West Bank unrest was a "spontaneous and massive uprising" against military occupation.

False Propaganda
Israeli delegate Chaim Herzog told the Council that the West Bank troubles were "a result of demonstrations by children and youngsters who have been misled on the basis of false propaganda." He asserted that the Israeli administration in Jerusalem was the most enlightened in the Holy City's 2,000-year history.

Mr. Herzog said that the Arab charge that the Israeli government had permitted Jews to worship in the al-Aqsa Mosque was "a damnable lie."

The West Bank rioting was sparked by an Israeli court's acquittal of several Jews arrested for praying near the mosque, which is located on a rock plateau that is holy ground to Jews and Christians as well as Moslems.

To prevent inflaming the Arabs, Israeli police have declared the site off-limits to Jews. Mr. Herzog stressed that the Jews who were arrested were praying in an open courtyard, not in the mosque, and that the Israeli Supreme Court overruled the magistrate who freed them.

"Why then seek to attack the government of Israel for protecting Moslem interests?" he asked. "The reason is that this false allegation has been preferred against Israel for political reasons, in an attempt to disrupt the harmony and successful coexistence of Jew and Arab in Jerusalem."

Kreisky Planning To Let PLO Open Office in Vienna

VIENNA, March 23 (UPI).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky confirmed today that his government will permit the Palestine Liberation Organization to open an office in Vienna, despite warnings that this might breach Austria's neutrality and invite terrorism.

"It would be grotesque to take no notice of this organization at a time when it has been recognized by the United Nations," Mr. Kreisky said at a news conference.

He made the statement a day after his return from a fact-finding mission to Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Syria as head of a delegation of the Socialist International, a worldwide organization of 56 social democratic and labor parties.

A spokesman for the opposition People's party said that such a step could invite terrorism to Austria and added: "We will have to check whether the admission of an organization using terror as a means of its policy is compatible with Austria's neutrality."

Officials Report Light Voting North Carolina's Primary

WELSH, N.C., March 23 (UPI).—North Carolina election officials reported a light turnout in a presidential primary that some consider critical to the candidacies of George Wallace and Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Wallace, the Democratic governor of Alabama, and Reagan, a Republican former governor of California, have said they will continue in the race, whatever what happens in today's voting.

Two candidates left yesterday after campaigning in the state. Neither was predicting victory although each had said that he thought he could win the state.

Reagan faced President Jimmy Carter in the GOP primary. In the Democratic race, Gov. Wallace key opponent Jimmy Carter, former governor of Georgia, was among six candidates on the ballot.

Elections Director Alex Brook predicted that 35 to 38 per cent of the eligible voters would help decide the candidates' commitments of North Carolina's 61 Democratic and 54 Republican delegates to their parties' national conventions.

Officials in major cities reported a light turnout in all but a few scattered precincts.

"It's not exceptionally light but it's certainly not record-breaking," said Thomas Keith, elections director in Winston-Salem.

In Charlotte, the state's largest city, Elections Secretary Bill Culp said: "Our prediction (of 35 to 38 per cent) is at least holding up, and we may surpass it."

A light frost, chilly temperatures and sunny skies greeted voters as the polls opened at 6:30 a.m.

Most of the voting is on machines in heavily populated areas, but paper ballots are still used in some rural regions.

Mr. Ford, winner of the first five GOP primaries, was in Washington after spending the second of two weekends in the state. Mr. Carter also campaigned elsewhere as primary day approached. He was expected to finish first in the Democratic balloting. He has won the New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida and Illinois primaries.

But He Fails to Kill Lockheed Figure Japanese Actor in Final Role as Kamikaze

By John Saar
TOKYO, March 23 (UPI).—A young movie actor, reliving the death flights of Japanese World War II kamikaze pilots, plunged his airplane into the Tokyo villa of Yoshio Kodama today in an apparent assassination attempt on the bedridden rightist leader who is at the center of the Lockheed bribery scandal here.

The crash set the house afire, but Mr. Kodama, 65, was carried to safety unhurt. The pilot, who police said was killed instantly, was Mitsuyasu Maeno, 39, a school dropout and actor in pornographic movies.

Mr. Maeno took off on his bizarre mission garbed as a kamikaze pilot wearing a Japanese Imperial Army uniform, goggles and a headband bearing the red insignia of the rising sun.

His last radio call before diving a Piper Cherokee at Mr. Kodama's second-story bedroom was "tenno-heika banzai," (long live the emperor), before trying the suicide pilot who attacked Allied forces in the closing stages of World War II.

Friends and mechanics who had watched Mr. Maeno take off from Chofu Airfield, in Tokyo's western suburbs, heard the radio call and thought that it was a joke.

The plane flew steadily, straight at the house with the engine throttled back. Then came a flash, a booming explosion and a pillar of oily black smoke that rose into the sky until firemen quelled the blaze.

"The plane came past once and then flew away to the south," said a witness. "Thirty seconds later, it came back full speed and direct at Kodama's home. I thought it was just like a special attack (kamikaze) plane."

Mr. Kodama was carried to safety by his secretary. Of 12 staff, bodyguards and family members in the house during the crash, only one, a maid, was slightly injured.

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Mitsuyasu Maeno



AFTERMATH—The wreckage of the kamikaze plane lies smoldering near the home of Yoshio Kodama in Tokyo.

Slain by Israeli Soldier

Arabs in West Bank Hamlet Await Release of Boy's Body

ASU DIS. Israeli-Occupied Jordan, March 23 (UPI).—Residents of this Arab hamlet waited all day today for occupation authorities to release the body of a 10-year-old boy slain by an Israeli soldier.

As night fell in the village in the hills overlooking the desert of Judea, inhabitants milled about in the quiet streets, exchanging rumors that the body was on the way from Hadassah hospital on the other side of Jerusalem.

Israeli authorities tonight expelled a dozen foreign correspondents from the village, and Arab sources said the authorities told them they would not bring the body to the village unless the correspondents left. An Israeli officer said the village would remain closed for two or three days. Hundreds of police and soldiers sealed off the settlement from the rest of the West Bank.

U.S. Seeks Rise In Military Aid For South Korea

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—A high administration official testified today that \$286 million in U.S. military aid is needed for South Korea's defense next year without regard to President Chung Hae Park's jailing of opponents.

There has been a complete failure on the part of the United States to influence South Korea's human rights progress. Under Secretary of State Carlyle Maw told the House International Relations Committee. At the same time, he said at another point, "We have a major interest in preventing a Communist attack across the 38th Parallel."

Mr. Maw said President Ford's \$286-million request for South Korea for next year—\$73 million above the current figure—is needed because of that U.S. military interest.

42 Tried in Italy In Rightist Plot

TURIN, March 23 (UPI).—Forty-two alleged members of a right-wing urban guerrilla movement went on trial today on charges of trying to overthrow the Italian government by provoking disorders designed to be blamed on leftist extremists.

Thirty of the defendants appeared in the heavily guarded courtroom although 28 of them were not under arrest. The 12 others were still being sought by authorities.

Police searched everyone entering the courtroom. The defendants are accused of belonging to either the New Order or its successor, the Black Order. Both paramilitary groups have claimed responsibility for a series of bombings and other attacks on leftists in recent years.

Earlier, residents marched up and down the main street chanting for the return of the body of the boy, Ali Hassan Afana, fatally wounded on Wednesday when Israeli soldiers shot their way out of a rock-throwing crowd near the village on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

The boy died yesterday, but family members said authorities asked them not to claim the body until later. Mourners dug a grave in the village graveyard in the morning.

A spokesman for the West Bank military governor said "there will be a funeral with all the traditions and religious requirements," but he would not say when it would take place.

Troops went into Hebron to break up rock-throwing crowds who smashed windows at an Israeli-owned bank, but left later in the day.

Arabs then closed off the town, one of the largest on the West Bank, with a 30-foot-wide rock barricade. Incidents were also reported at Beit Safat and Anata.

The semiofficial radio said the West Bank was quieter in recent days because of Jordanian initiatives to calm the situation.

The territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war has been wracked by eight weeks of violent protests sparked by a court ruling freeing eight Jews who staged an illegal prayer meeting near the al-Aqsa Mosque, a holy site for both Moslems and Jews.

Moslems Gain In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Franjeh's term expires on Sept. 23. But it was an open question whether Mr. Franjeh would then quit or try to hang on until the end of his term.

The ouster of Mr. Franjeh was demanded by Mr. Gen. Asad Abid, commander of the Beirut garrison, who 12 days ago launched a coup to open the way for reforms that would reapportion political power among Lebanon's Christians and Moslems.

The Christians, although a minority, control the economy and have a dominant position in politics. The Moslems want a bigger share.

Gen. Abid today issued a statement saying that President Franjeh must hand over power immediately to a president-elect. "We don't approve of having the president-elect serving as a crown prince with Franjeh continuing to hold the reins of power," he said.

Associates of Premier Rashid Karami, a party to the formula, said that Mr. Franjeh had given a promise to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad—the chief mediator in the Lebanese conflict—that he would step down once a new president is elected and voted into office. There was no confirmation of this from Damascus.



IN MEMORIAM—Residents of Abu Dis held a memorial procession yesterday for Ali Hassan Afana, who died of wounds days after he was shot by an Israeli soldier.

Botswana Is Prisoner of African Geography

(Continued from Page 1)

road when it's our lifeline as much as Rhodesia's?" an official asked. "We could nationalize it, and will eventually, but whose rolling stock would we use, and what technicians would operate it?"

The time is essential not only

for Botswana's imports and exports, but is in an even wider sense the country's lifeline, as a trip here from the Rhodesian border proved. Most of the population centers of this sparsely populated country lie along the line, and the arrival of the train, even after midnight, is an event

that brings many people just to see it arrive and leave and to chat with passengers.

The railroad is owned and operated by Rhodesia, which pays Botswana for the right of way and transit fees. It also transports Botswana's exports of beef, copper and nickel concentrates and its imports of almost everything, including much of their food, from South Africa and Rhodesia.

Botswana's only direct link to black Africa is in its extreme northeast corner, where South-West Africa, Rhodesia and Zambia meet with Botswana on the Zambezi River. But Botswana's total of 80 miles of paved road does not reach yet to the river ferry.

Condemnations Issued

So while Botswana sincerely joins condemnations by the UN and the Organization of African Unity of Rhodesian minority rule, apartheid and South Africa's refusal to free the trust territory of South-West Africa, in action it remains linked to the countries it does not recognize.

Gaborone remains a relaxed, multiracial town in which the Prime Minister sets the example. His marriage in the 1940s to an Englishwoman barred him from returning to the British protectorate for six years, largely for fear of offending segregated South Africa. Now this is forgotten and the couple is frequently seen around town.

But despite the free and easy air, by African standards, in the unostentatious government buildings, officials are worried that Sir Seretse's tightrope act between black and white pressures is becoming increasingly difficult.

"It would be too optimistic to hope that Rhodesia's problems can still be settled peacefully," the official said, "and too much to hope that Botswana can escape the war that is more and more likely."



HIS FIRST VOTE—William Scranton, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, casts his first vote—a negative one—in Security Council debate on the West Bank. The vote, against allowing the Palestinians to participate, was overridden by the rest of the council.

Bigger Fish Harvest Predicted

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The world's current harvest of 69.5 million tons of fish a year is far short of the biological potential from the world's fresh

and ocean waters, a Canadian scientist said today.

"With very little change, an additional 50 million tons could be taken," said Prof. Norman Wilimovsky of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

"If mankind is intelligent enough to cooperate and use the best available management technique, 200 million metric tons of annual harvest could be attained," he said at the North American Wildlife Conference here.

"Major increases can only be had from the world oceans by obtaining the requisite data for management on a timely basis, reducing of waste from harvest, expanding our management abilities and developing the necessary human resources," he said.

"The most important need is to carry on planning on a unified basis rather than the existing piecemeal approach to resources use," he added.

Gas Ration Coupons Are Stockpiled in U.K.

LONDON, March 23 (Reuters).—New gasoline rationing coupons are being stockpiled at post offices throughout Britain as part of a government contingency plan to deal with possible fuel shortages, the Department of Energy said today.

A spokesman described the exercise as "normal practice" and "purely routine," not signifying any plans to ration gasoline.

Callaghan Holds Second Meeting With Gromyko

LONDON, March 23 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan held a second day of talks today, which British officials said dealt mainly with European questions.

The sources said the issue of Soviet intervention in southern Africa once again did not come up.

In a speech at a lunch in Mr. Gromyko's honor Mr. Callaghan did deliver what some British sources interpreted as a veiled warning that Britain does not want to see Soviet interference against Rhodesia.

"We must be constantly alert to the need for a sense of restraint and responsibility if we are to ensure that crisis situations elsewhere in the world do not diminish the credibility of what we have achieved through dialogue in Europe," Mr. Callaghan said.

Throughout the day Mr. Gromyko's movements were dogged by a group of demonstrators, mostly women, protesting the imprisonment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Spain Asked By Reformists To Hold Rally

Bishop and Socialist Among March Backers

MADRID, March 23 (UPI).—A cross section of pro-reformists and leftists have petitioned the government for permission to hold a march in Madrid on Sunday, April 4.

Backers of the demonstration—including Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, the Madrid auxiliary bishop, Alberto Llorente, and actress Tina Sainza—said the march would be in support of an amnesty for remaining political prisoners and return of all Spanish exiles.

The planned march is another effort to pressure the government to speed up democratic reform. The government gave no immediate reaction to the organizers' petition. However, officials of the current regime have never given permission for such a march.

The petition was addressed to Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne.

Political Overtones

Permission has been given in various parts of Spain for demonstrations that had a particular target—a province-wide labor contract, the planned construction of an ammonia factory—but never to one with the political overtones this march would have.

On Jan. 20, the government used thousands of riot police, water cannon and several helicopters in an effort to prevent an opposition march attempted in Madrid.

Meanwhile, the increase in Basque separatist activity in northern Spain triggered retaliation in the French Basque country where separatists Tomas Petes Revilla and his wife were injured in a shooting.

The Spanish press speculated that the attack on Sunday was the work of the right-wing extremist group *Warrantors of Christ*, which last summer mounted a wave of aggression against Basques living in France and have often been blamed for guerrilla work in Spain.

Also in the French Basque country, ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) issued a communique taking responsibility for the kidnapping last week of San Sebastian industrialist Angel Berazadi. There has not yet been a ransom demand or contact with the family, authorities said.

Catholic Church In S. Africa Vows Segregation End

DURBAN, South Africa, March 23 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic Church of South Africa will begin discussions with the government about the decision to open its 192 white schools to black pupils, the *Star* said. Denis Hurley said yesterday.

Archbishop Hurley said the decision to integrate the schools had been taken in principle, but had to be further investigated from legal, social and academic angles. "The move is long overdue," he said. "If the church takes a stand against apartheid as it has done, it must try to act out that stand in all aspects of its concern, including its institutions."

He said negotiations would be necessary with the government. All South African schools are segregated and each racial group has educational facilities in its own urban areas.

The church's Hurley, chairman of the church's Schools Department, said, "We are hoping that with the changing climate in South Africa, something may be done through negotiations." No integration schedule has been set, he said.

The minister for Bantu administration and development, Mr. Bhebe, said he had not yet been approached by the church and would not comment.

Almost 100% for Pole

WARSAW, March 23 (UPI).—Communist leader Edward Giersek won 99.9 per cent of the votes in Sunday's parliamentary elections, the highest showing ever of any Polish party leader, in results published today.

From Wire Dispatches

COMO, Italy, March 23.—Three priceless Renaissance paintings by Piero della Francesca and Raphael, stolen 13 months ago in what some experts described as the art crime of the century, were recovered today in Locarno, Switzerland, the police said here.

The paintings, *Delta Francesca's "The Flagellation of Christ"* and *"The Madonna of San Sisto"* and Raphael's *"The School of Athens"*, were stolen from the Ducal Palace of Urbino, in central Italy, on Feb. 6 last year.

The police in Switzerland said that Swiss police and Italian carabinieri acted on a tip from Italy that an attempt would be made to sell the paintings in a Locarno hotel. The police were waiting early today when an Italian man walked into the hotel with the paintings under his arm. The man was being questioned, the police said, but so far appeared to have had nothing to do with the theft.

The police said they would soon make a number of arrests in Urbino in connection with the case.

The theft was described at the time as "insane, unexplainable and unbelievable" and experts said then that the thieves would never be able to sell the paintings on the open market.



BILATERAL BICENTENNIAL—The spirit of 1776 seems to have caught on in Japan, where businessmen have started a Liberty Bell campaign, with buttons and T-shirts. Hiroshi Honma also sports a straw hat with a star-spangled band and a later war's victory signal.

Japanese Actor, in Last Role, Plays Kamikaze Over Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

posed his influence-peddling and shadowy role as power-broker in Japanese politics and business, he has been bitterly criticized. There have been rumors of a plot to kill him and a rightist group urged him to purge his disgrace by committing *seppuku* (ritual suicide).

Following the mid-morning attack, there was immediate speculation about a possible political or underworld conspiracy to kill Mr. Kodama. Initial investigations, however, pointed to indicate that Mr. Maeno acted alone for obscure emotional reasons. He is not known to have any strong ideological convictions or political affiliations.

His second marriage to a U.S. model identified as Deborah Jean broke up last year and she is said to have returned to the United States last week. Their 18-month-old daughter and Mr. Maeno's son by his first marriage to a Japanese actress were being cared for by his parents.

Unconventional Life

Mr. Maeno branched out from a middle-class background into an unconventional life. He raced cars and motorcycles and early last year qualified as a pilot. He claimed to have studied drama at the University of California from 1959 to 1971.

In his best known film, Mr. Maeno appeared in a Japanese version of the erotic French film *"Emmanuelle,"* which is now showing in Tokyo.

Two broken marriages and inability to pursue his acting career beyond small roles in more than 20 pornographic movies left him depressed. Last month, he took an overdose of sleeping pills and left a suicide note complaining, "I cannot achieve anything now."

He recovered and friends had believed he was looking forward to his next movie.

Heavy coverage of today's incident on Japanese television stressed the strange contrast between Mr. Maeno's life and his death. One widely used still picture from a movie showed him piloting a plane with a naked girl beside him. Another picture was a stiff formal portrait of Mr. Maeno in the uniform of a Japanese Imperial Navy officer for which he posed recently. Mr. Maeno reportedly told the photographer that he wanted the print to look as old as possible with "an air of attack" atmosphere.

Mr. Maeno's friends knew him

as an active, personable man who identified strongly with Japan's warrior tradition. He collected military swords, considered himself a samurai and adopted into the *Yamato* tradition, the novel-warrior and nationalist who committed suicide in 1970. Mr. Maeno's Mishima committed suicide in the *San* headquarters of a Self-Defense Force unit after failing to start a military revolt.

Considerable Care

Whatever Mr. Maeno's feelings about Mr. Kodama, he took considerable care in planning the attempt to kill him.

He had his long hair shorn down to a close-cropped military cut a few days ago. Today, he arrived at Chofu Airfield wearing a uniform that he was to play a kamikaze pilot in a new movie and wanted some publicity shot. He rented a plane, filed a flight plan for a 10:15 a.m. hand-gone and gave as the purpose of the flight "business." He took a private off with a friend flying in a second aircraft who was to take the money pictures and they flew as arranged over Tokyo.

Mr. Maeno then broke away from the second plane telling his friend over the radio, "I have something to do in Selataga." He landed at Mr. Kodama's house in the Selataga district.

The attack was filmed by a TV cameraman on routine duty at the Kodama house.

Chess Champion Assails New Rule

BELOGRADE, March 23 (AP).—Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, has expressed his dissatisfaction with a proposal of the International Chess Federation to permit the use of a "time clock" in a match in case of a draw.

"Under these rules I could not play the world title match in 1978," Mr. Karpov said here yesterday and noted that this would mean 100 years of title matches that depart the champion would lose his not-so-private privilege.

The rules call for six victories in a title match before a champion's title could be proclaimed. But they do not provide for the advantage granted to the titleholder by allowing him to retain the crown in case of a tie.

Rodolfo Siviero, head of Italy's art recovery department, said the theft, which occurred between Christmas and New Year's, was in the robbery of the *Monte Lisa* children from the Louvre in Paris in 1911. Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece was recovered in 1913.

Mr. Siviero told reporters that Rome.

"I am very happy that the Urbino masterpieces have been found. We had been on their trail for the past two weeks when they were reported in Geneva. Fortunately the thieves were never able to sell them."

He added that three or four people—whose names are known to police—were involved.

He said a special squad of carabinieri involved in the recovery had been concentrating on the case for a year.

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The combed flannels have the warmth and softness of traditional flannel, plus exceptional elasticity and resiliency. The browns and blue-grays are undoubtedly the most elegant (F 1750).

Finally, the soft, lustrous gabardines are perfectly for all the classic shades (F 1800).

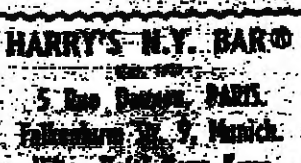


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Chance for Leniency

Miss Hearst Faces Pressure To Testify for Prosecutors

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (UPI)—Pressure has begun to build on Patricia Hearst to testify against her former associates and thus possibly obtain leniency from the federal government.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter told Miss Hearst Saturday, after her conviction on bank robbery charges, that the degree to which she cooperates in an interview later this week with a federal probation officer would influence the sentence she received.

But sources familiar with the wishes of the prosecutors, who want to use her testimony, say the probation interview will merely be the first of a series of tests that Miss Hearst will face as other aspects of her kidnapping and captivity are brought before grand juries and courts.

She could testify, the sources said, about bank robberies, the

harboring of fugitives, including herself, gun-law violations and other unspecified matters.

Among those whose names might be mentioned in such testimony are William and Emily Harris, the only survivors of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army group that kidnapped Miss Hearst; Jack Scott, the sports radical, and his wife and parents, and Wendy Yoshimura and Steven Solih, who were living with Miss Hearst when she was arrested on Sept. 13.

Crucial Point

The crucial point in Miss Hearst's probation interview will come when she is asked to tell what happened from September, 1974, when she was left in Las Vegas, Nev., by Mr. Scott, until she was captured in September, 1975.

On Feb. 23, when she was under cross-examination by James Browning Jr., the U.S. attorney who prosecuted her, Miss Hearst cited the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination in refusing to discuss that period.

The probation interview is critical, because it will be her first opportunity to indicate to the prosecutors her willingness to cooperate.

If the various levels of government that want to prosecute Miss Hearst or use her as a witness to prosecute others are to promise her immunity, her attorneys must be prepared to tell what she would be able to testify to. She must show in some way that she will say those things at the proper times and places.

"The prosecutors cannot buy a pig in a poke," a source familiar with the process said yesterday.

"There are three federal judicial districts where U.S. attorneys might be willing to urge leniency for Miss Hearst in return for her testimony."

Scrutiny Investigation

In Scranton, Pa., the government has been investigating several people for possible prosecution on charges of harboring a fugitive—Miss Hearst—at one time in a farmhouse that had been rented by Mr. Scott and his wife, Miki. At her trial, Miss Hearst named Mr. and Mrs. Scott; Jay Weiner, a former sports writer; Phil Shennick, an athlete, and a "Professor Hawk," who was not further identified, as having helped her and Miss Yoshimura to hide out.

Mr. Scott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott of Las Vegas, also have been named by Miss Hearst, for she testified at her trial that they went along when their son drove her east in the summer of 1974, soon after the SLA had almost been wiped out in a gunfight with the Los Angeles police.

Miss Hearst is known to have lived in the Sacramento area with the Harrises and perhaps others in late 1974 and early 1975.

Soon after the arrest of the Harrises were arrested, prosecutors from various states and federal jurisdictions began to meet in the U.S. attorney's office here to discuss the evidence of various crimes that was found in the apartments in which the arrested persons had lived.

A glimpse at that evidence was afforded in Miss Hearst's prosecution on the bank robbery charges. But some items were not admitted in her trial.

Other Cases

For example, a single piece of currency taken in a bank robbery at Carmichael, a Sacramento suburb, in April, 1975, was found in the refrigerator of the apartment where Miss Hearst lived with Miss Yoshimura, who awaits trial on bombing charges in Oakland, and Mr. Solih, who is on trial in federal court in Sacramento for robbing the Carmichael bank.

In Oakland, the Alameda County prosecutor, Lowell Jensen, has discussed whether he would attempt to indict the Harrises for Miss Hearst's kidnapping. Her testimony would be indispensable.

Mr. Browning, the federal prosecutor here, has indicated that he has considered since the trial the possibility of bringing federal armed bank robbery charges against the Harrises. Miss Hearst testified in her trial that they were lookouts in the Elbernia Bank robbery.

Finally, San Francisco authorities have looked at the possibility of filing gun law violation charges against Miss Hearst and the Harrises because of the illegal weapons found when they were arrested.

U.S. Presents Bill to Limit Wiretapping

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The Ford administration unveiled legislation today limiting eavesdropping and wiretapping in intelligence investigations within the United States and claimed broad bipartisan support for it.

Attorney General Edward Levi outlined the general provisions of the bill after President Ford held a White House meeting on the subject with Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and House and their Judiciary Committees.

The key provision of the bill would require federal court warrants authorizing electronic surveillance of any type aimed at a foreign power or its agents or persons believed involved in clandestine intelligence activities, sabotage or terrorism.

Mr. Levi cited as evidence of the measure's broad backing the fact that Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Rep. Peter Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, both Democrats, agreed to sponsor it.

Under the bill, the attorney general would have to seek a court order before initiating electronic eavesdropping within the United States in cases involving foreign intelligence activities.

Appellate Panel

The chief justice would designate seven U.S. district judges to consider applications for such warrants and would name a special three-judge appellate panel to handle any cases in which the attorney general felt he had wrongly been denied an eavesdropping warrant.

In an emergency preventing the attorney general from taking his request for a warrant to a federal judge in time, the bill would permit the attorney general to authorize eavesdropping in his own authority.

However, the attorney general would have to inform one of the even judges about what he had done within 24 hours and would have to obtain a court order permitting the eavesdropping within an additional 24 hours.

If, under these emergency provisions, a judge refused to grant a warrant, the attorney general would be required to notify the target of any wiretapping or other electronic surveillance undertaken without a court order.

Mr. Levi said that the administration's effort to draft the legislation met with "a spirit of great cooperation and collaboration by the members of Congress."

Asked about the impact of the bill, if enacted, Mr. Levi said that he would expect it to have little impact on eavesdropping as now carried out. However, he suggested that it might mark a sharp departure from practices of the not-too-distant past.

Exterminator Charged In Children's Death

DURANT, Okla., March 23 (AP)—A 27-year-old pest exterminator was charged with second-degree manslaughter today in the deaths of three children who apparently ate wafers soaked in a rat poison that were left on the front seat of an unlocked truck.

Authorities said as many as 35 children may have had access to the wafers. In addition to the three children who died, six others were treated at hospitals.

The exterminator, J.D. Jones, was transferred from city jail to a hospital yesterday for treatment of shock.

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PERFECT FOR THE UPHILL SLALOM—Soviet skiers try out new equipment, engine-powered propellers, which let them travel up to 50 miles an hour cross-country.

Steel From Large Appliances Recycled in U.S. Firm's Test

By Alexander Auerbach

LOS ANGELES, March 23.—This year, Americans will throw away 24 million washing machines, refrigerators and other big appliances. Almost none of this metal will be recycled.

Whirlpool Corp., one of the largest U.S. appliance makers, has just completed a four-year experiment that demonstrates that recycling is both technically and economically practical.

The probable effect? None, according to an expert in the scrap iron and steel business. Millions of tons of high quality steel will continue to rust in dumps and back alleys.

Until now, steel manufacturers buying scrap to include in the raw materials for new steel have refused any batch that contained old appliances. They feared that the porcelain enamel coating on the metal might interfere with the steel-making process, damaging the furnaces and producing a poor quality steel.

State Dept. Ends Personnel Lists As Security Step

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI)—The State Department has ended publication of its Foreign Service List and classified its Biographic Register of department staff to avoid future identification of personnel engaged in intelligence activities.

Both publications previously have been on sale to the public and, according to an official, have been useful to critics of the Central Intelligence Agency in identifying and naming CIA personnel.

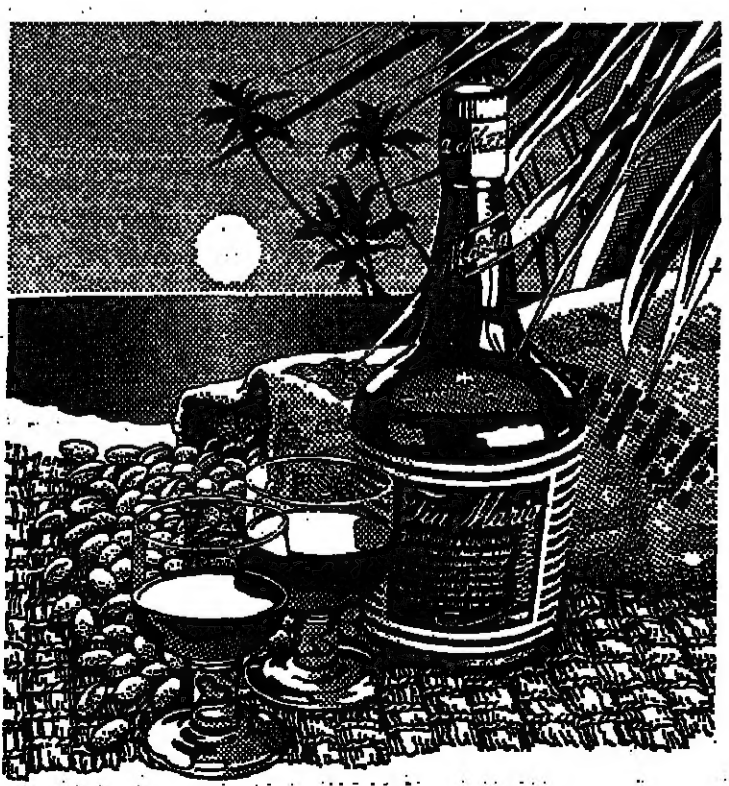
Formerly a quarterly publication, the Foreign Service List contained the names of all officers serving in the United States and in embassies abroad. It last appeared last August. The Biographic Register is now classified "for official use only." It was last issued in 1974.

The department's action has been prompted, an official said, by a suit brought by employees who said publication of their names, whereabouts and biographies opened them to exposure and unnecessary risk.

House Votes Increase For Peace Corpsmen

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI)—The House voted yesterday to give Peace Corps volunteers an increase in their allowance and to keep the program going for another year.

The \$81-million authorization for the fiscal year 1977, which the House approved 274-75, would be approximately \$1 million more than the corps's budget for the current fiscal year and \$14 million more than President Ford had requested.



Give her a few moments in the Caribbean.

Tia Maria

In Fight Over Custody

Heir's Abduction of Children Probed by Authorities in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).—District Attorney Eugene Gold of Brooklyn is reported to be investigating whether \$250,000 to \$275,000 was paid to organized crime figures to abduct the two young daughters of Karen Mellon from her home last Friday.

A spokesman for the girls' father, who now reportedly has them in his care, said yesterday that the children are well.

In a separate development, U.S. Attorney David Trager said in Brooklyn yesterday that the Justice Department was aware a week before the abduction that Pittsburgh banker Seward Mellon, an heir to the Mellon fortune, would take steps to regain custody of the children—Catherine, 7, and Constance, 5.

Other sources said that FBI agents here had known of Mr. Mellon's plans, although neither the district attorney's office in Brooklyn nor Mr. Trager's office there was warned by the FBI.

A question of the federal impersonation, an alleged payment and other matters surrounding the abduction of the children are to be part of an overall federal investigation, Mr. Trager disclosed yesterday.

Brooklyn sources said the district attorney's office was investigating reports that contacts had been made with persons in Pennsylvania associated with organized crime and that they had arranged for the abduction through associates in New York.

In Pittsburgh, an attorney for the children's father denied that there was any involvement of organized crime. "Mr. Mellon would do no such thing," said lawyer Walter McGough, who added: "We were concerned about underworld involvement... about the safety of the children because of the surroundings they've been in and the people supposedly guarding them," Mr. McGough said.

The lawyer added that he was assured yesterday that the "children are happy and readjusting very well."

Witnesses to the abduction told police that the girls were sitting with their bodyguard in a car in front of their Brooklyn home.

The witnesses said another car drove up, two men got out, identified themselves as FBI agents, took the bodyguard's handgun and drove off with the girls.

The Mellons were divorced in June, 1974, after eight years of marriage. A Pennsylvania court had awarded the children's custody to the father in April, 1974. Last month, a Manhattan court awarded their custody to the mother.

U.S. Vote Panel Gives Out Funds Before Deadline

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The Federal Election Commission distributed \$980,266 in presidential campaign matching funds yesterday before the expiration of some of its key powers at midnight.

The plug in the matching-funds spigot for primary candidates may be only temporary, depending on whether Congress agrees on how to reconstitute the commission.

The Supreme Court ruled Jan. 30 that the FEC was unconstitutional because four of its six members were selected by Congress instead of by the President, and the two others were subject to approval by both houses of Congress rather than just the Senate.

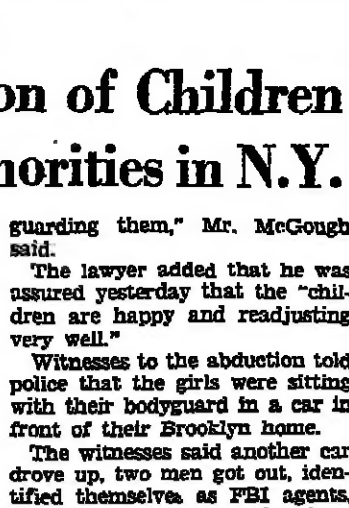
The court gave Congress until March 1 to remedy the problem and extended the deadline to midnight tonight when Congress missed the first date. Legislation to reconstitute the commission is pending but Congress will not meet that deadline.

All nine active and certified candidates received money in the final allocation, along with three who had bowed out of the race in all but the most technical sense.

Gov. George Wallace received the greatest amount—\$339,603. President Ford received \$167,758 and Ronald Reagan got \$132,910. None of the others got as much as \$100,000.

Turkish Homes Flooded

ISTANBUL, March 23 (AP).—More than 300 homes were flooded as rainstorms struck eastern Turkey, the semi-official Anatolia agency reported Sunday. No casualties were reported.



Karen Mellon

U.S. Institutions Sink to New Low, Harris Poll Says

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—The Harris Survey reports that U.S. public confidence in U.S. institutions, including Congress, the executive branch of the federal government and corporations, sank to its lowest point since the organization began taking polls a decade ago.

The survey said yesterday that Congress trailed all institutions with 9 per cent of those questioned expressing a great deal of confidence in members.

Twenty per cent expressed a great deal of confidence in the executive branch of government and 18 per cent in major companies.

Senators Delay Action on Fund For 'Safety Net'

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unexpectedly postponed action today on legislation providing a \$7-billion U.S. contribution to the \$25-billion "safety net" fund designed to bolster European economies strained by high oil prices.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., a strong supporter of the fund, requested that Treasury Secretary William Simon be asked to testify on behalf of the fund within the next few days after strong opposition surfaced within the committee.

Treasury officials said the fund was created by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development to help stabilize the economies of member nations hurt by the price increase of oil. The purpose was also to promote a unified energy policy, the officials said.

They said most OECD members have ratified the arrangement, but expressed concern that unless Congress supports the measure "in the near future, it could collapse."

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Backs Majority Rule in Africa

Kissinger Again Warns Cuba Against Military Interventions

By Bernard Gwertzman

DALLAS, March 23 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Cuba again last night that the United States would refuse to accept the use of Cuban troops to bring about another Angola—even against white minority regimes opposed by this country in Africa.

"We are certain that the American people understand and support these two equal principles of our policy—our support for majority rule in Africa and our firm opposition to military intervention."

Expressing the Ford administration's continued frustration with its inability to prevent the Soviet-backed faction from taking power in Angola, largely because of the intervention of 19,000 Cuban troops, Mr. Kissinger said:

"The United States cannot acquiesce indefinitely in the presence of Cuban expeditionary forces in distant lands for the purpose of pressure and to deter-

mine the political evolution by force of arms."

He noted that "we have issued these warnings before."

"The United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad."

Mr. Kissinger did not say what the administration would do in case of further intervention.

Previously, he has warned the Soviet Union that diplomatic relations could not survive "another Angola."

Some administration officials have suggested that if Cuban forces were introduced into the Rhodesian situation action might be taken to try and reimpose the hemispheric economic and diplomatic boycott of Cuba, which was lifted last year.

Washington's problem has been compounded by the fact that the United States has already condemned the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith for its breakaway from Britain and for its refusal to show flexibility in negotiations, now broken down, with black leaders.

Mr. Kissinger has appeared to be ambiguous at times. On the one hand, he has constantly warned Cuba against further intervention. Yet last week, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States would "do nothing" to help the white minority government in exercising authority.

The text of Mr. Kissinger's speech was distributed in advance of his dinner address to the Dallas World Affairs Council. This was another of Mr. Kissinger's periodic visits to cities outside of Washington, to explain and drum up support for the administration's foreign policy.

The speech was an attempt to express a dual policy: That the United States would support efforts to create majority rule governments and enforce minority rights, both through aiding states like Mozambique, and in urging negotiations in Rhodesia, while at the same time taking a firm stand against intervention.



STAG AT BAY—After a collision between a car and a stag on a West German road, the stag wound up behind the wheel. The motorist recovered, the animal didn't.

Gov. Brown Calls Presidency Bid 'Serious'

By Jon Nordheimer

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (NYT).—Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. is taking a long-shot gamble that his ability to control the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention this summer can be converted into his party's nomination for the presidency.

The governor said in an interview that he had not yet decided whether to expand his favorite campaign into a broader campaign in other primary states. He insisted that he was not a stalking horse for nationally prominent Democrats such as Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who would like to see the 280-member California delegation devoted to the contenders now fighting each other in the primaries.

"I really doubt if any of (the current primary contenders) is really going to be nominated," Gov. Brown remarked in his office in the Capitol in Sacramento.

His impact as governor has been considerable and is attributed in large part to a personal style that disdains the pomp and perquisites of high office and to an approach that defies political orthodoxy.

"I am serious about it," he continued, "and while it may strike some as a bit unorthodox that a person in my position and age should be running, I think it is the virtue of my candidacy. The very factors that some people would count as making the likelihood of my success remote are the very reasons I'm running."

A bachelor, a former Roman Catholic seminarian and the son of a man who also was governor of California, the state's current chief executive will turn 38 next month. He has held the governorship for slightly more than 14 months. Before winning the office, he was secretary of state of California for a year. His only other public office was that of a Los Angeles School Board member.

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been considerable and is attributed in large part to a personal style that disdains the pomp and perquisites of high office and to an approach that defies political orthodoxy.

Nonetheless, many races have already begun to take shape, and interesting primary elections are scheduled for key Senate seats in the next two months.

In sheer numbers, it would appear to be a bad year for Democrats. Of the 33 Senate seats up for election, 22 are held by Democrats, an unusually high number for any party to have to defend in one year.

However, that the Democrats may be in good position to overcome this disadvantage.

Several incumbent Democratic senators who once appeared to be on shaky ground now seem to be relatively safe because the strongest challengers decided not to run.

To give three examples, Rep. William Cohen of Maine, Houston Flournoy, who narrowly lost in his race for governor of California two years ago, and Joseph Skeen, who did likewise in his race for governor of New Mexico, have all decided against running for the Senate.

As a result, the incumbent Democrats—Edmund Muskie of Maine, John Tunney of California and Joseph Montoya of New Mexico—who were thought to be vulnerable, now look like good bets for re-election.

The Democrats' prospects in the House are also better than they might be because many of the freshmen have proved to be first-rate campaigners.

The chairman of the party congressional campaign committee is optimistic.

Democratic View

Sen. Bennett Johnston Jr. of Louisiana, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said that the worst the Democrats could do in the Senate races would be to lose a net of five seats and that the party could gain as many as four seats.

Sen. Johnston's Republican counterpart, Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, said that "if everything goes right," the party could pick up six seats and that the worst the Republicans could do would be to lose a net of one seat.

Less partisan political observers believe that the party breakdown in the new Senate will be little different from that in the

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT).—Stimulating for position in this year's congressional races is well under way across the nation, and party leaders are viewing the election as the most important in years.

For Republicans, it is a chance to regain the House seats lost in the 1974 debacle and to give the party once again a strong minority in the House.

It is also an opportunity to win the seats of four popular Democratic senators who are retiring and to take advantage of what Republicans believe is an anti-Washington mood in the country to knock off several of the 18 Democratic senators who are running for re-election.

For Democrats, the Bicentennial year is one in which they hope to entrench their 2-1 majority in the House and develop a new generation of senators from such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland.

Many Retirements

Forty representatives and eight senators have already announced that they will not seek re-election, and more retirements are likely to develop in the weeks ahead.

There are also many candidates who have not yet emerged.

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GOP Hopes to Recover Some Losses

Congressional Campaign Warms Up in U.S.

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However, that the Democrats may be in good position to overcome this disadvantage.

Several incumbent Democratic senators who once appeared to be on shaky ground now seem to be relatively safe because the strongest challengers decided not to run.

To give three examples, Rep. William Cohen of Maine, Houston Flournoy, who narrowly lost in his race for governor of California two years ago, and Joseph Skeen, who did likewise in his race for governor of New Mexico, have all decided against running for the Senate.

As a result, the incumbent Democrats—Edmund Muskie of Maine, John Tunney of California and Joseph Montoya of New Mexico—who were thought to be vulnerable, now look like good bets for re-election.

The Democrats' prospects in the House are also better than they might be because many of the freshmen have proved to be first-rate campaigners.

The chairman of the party congressional campaign committee is optimistic.

Democratic View

Sen. Bennett Johnston Jr. of Louisiana, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said that the worst the Democrats could do in the Senate races would be to lose a net of five seats and that the party could gain as many as four seats.

Sen. Johnston's Republican counterpart, Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, said that "if everything goes right," the party could pick up six seats and that the worst the Republicans could do would be to lose a net of one seat.

Less partisan political observers believe that the party breakdown in the new Senate will be little different from that in the

Democratic race, but a close contest has developed in the Republican primary between Rep. John Heinz III and Arlen Specter, a former district attorney in Philadelphia. A third candidate, George Packard, a former newspaper editor, is believed by Pennsylvania political experts to be trailing the two others.

In the Indiana Democratic primary May 4, Sen. Vance Hartke is thought to hold a solid lead over Rep. Philip Hays. The Republican race is between Richard Lugar, former mayor of Indianapolis, and former Gov. Edgar Whitcomb, a former legislator who is believed to be capable of giving Sen. Hartke a strong challenge in November.

In Nebraska, where Sen. Roman Hruska, a Republican, is retiring, a close Democratic race has developed between Sen. Warren Ruden, a former legislator, and Sen. Dan Claitor, a former state party chairman. The winner will be an underdog in November against the likely Republican candidate, Rep. John McCollister. The primary election is May 11.

In the Democratic primary in Maryland, Sen. Frank P. Miller, a former Sen. John Tydings is running against Rep. Paul Sarbanes. A poll by the Baltimore Sun late last month showed Mr. Tydings in the lead, but Maryland politicians expect Mr. Sarbanes to gain strength as his name becomes better known statewide. The winner will face Sen. Glenn Beall Jr., who defeated Mr. Tydings in 1970 in the general election.

Between now and May 10, four states will hold important primaries for Senate seats.

The first is April 27 in Pennsylvania, where Hugh Scott, the Senate minority leader, is retiring. Rep. William Green is believed to be a shoo-in in the

Pro-Détente Move Is Rejected By Senate, Sent to Committee

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 23 (WP).—The Senate yesterday refused to approve a resolution endorsing U.S.-Soviet détente, sending it instead to the Foreign Relations Committee for study. The vote was 54 to 41.

Sensors and key aides said the action resulted from growing doubt on how much détente is benefiting the United States.

The vote was a setback for the administration's policy of détente with the Soviet Union, which has been criticized by some members of the Senate.

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C. F. Chapman, Boating Authority In U.S., Is Dead

ESSEX, Conn., March 23 (AP).—Charles Frederick Chapman, 85, author of "Boating, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling," which has sold 2 million copies and is considered the bible of U.S. pleasure-boating enthusiasts, has died. His family said yesterday.

The book, used by the Coast Guard Auxiliary in instructing amateur and professional seamen, was first published in 1922. Mr. Chapman retired in 1969 as a vice-president of Hearst magazines, for which he had worked 56 years.

Princess White

MAMARONECK, N.Y., March 23 (AP).—Princess White, 28, a dancer, comedienne and singer of blues and jazz, who began her career at age 5, died after collapsing Sunday during a performance at a theater here.

Named Princess White by her mother, who was a full-blooded Indian, she was a leading lady in tours of black theaters of the South early in the century. She retired in 1956 but later heard friends' urging to return to work.

Walter Kohler Jr.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 23 (AP).—Former Gov. Walter Kohler Jr., 71, chairman of the board of the Western Co. died Sunday night in a hospital here. A Republican, he served as governor of Wisconsin from 1951 to 1957.

John Loftis

CARLEBAD, Calif., March 23 (AP).—John Loftis, 80, racing's first Triple Crown winner as a jockey on Sir Barton in 1919, died of a heart attack Saturday after surgery.

Joe Fulks, Star Of Basketball, Is Shot to Death

EDDYVILLE, Ky., March 23 (UPI).—Joe Fulks, a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame, who was credited with introducing the jump shot in professional basketball, was shot to death Sunday and another man was charged with murder.

Mr. Fulks, 54, held the single-game scoring record for several years in the National Basketball Association—63 points for the Philadelphia Warriors in 1949.

Mr. Fulks played eight seasons for the Warriors before retiring in 1954. In his first season in Philadelphia, after playing college ball at Murray State in Kentucky, the 6-foot-5-inch native of Kuttaway, Ky., led the league in scoring.

The county coroner said Mr. Fulks died of a gunshot wound in the neck.

The shooting occurred at the home of Mrs. Roberta Bushinger, whose son, Greg, 24, was charged with murder. Mr. Fulks had worked in recent months as a recreational officer at the Kentucky State Penitentiary here.

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Not Much for Staff to Do

U.S. Consulate in Liverpool Losing as Port Slowly Dies

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LIVERPOOL, England, March 23 (UPI).—The staircase and passageway were often thronged a morning with a set of beggars and practical-looking seamen, the U.S. consul here wrote, "specimens... were shipwrecked... bruised and... wretched... drunkards, perverts, vagabonds and...".

The consul was Nathaniel Hawthorne who got the post as cultural attaché for writing a biography of his friend William Pitt, the U.S. president. Hawthorne spent four years in the grimy old building on the sea, recording his fortunes, the handsome sum of 500 out of the notary fees which he was paid.

But was 120 years ago and Liverpool was the key transport port or entrepot between the Old World and the New, the port is dying. It is longer the stop for the few transatlantic passenger ships still service. The big entrepôts are London and other Continental ports.

At the consulate here, a handsome quiet suite in the Cunard building overlooking the Mersey estuary, will close its doors May 28. Realistic Move.

Mr. Peterson said George Peterson, the consul general and Hawthorne's last successor, "I've loved this assignment. It's sad after 186 years that they should close the consulate. But I guess we have to be realistic."

There is simply not that much here, Mr. Peterson said, a career Foreign Service officer, and his staff of 11 to do. Planes carry passengers across the Atlantic. Southampton takes the few ships.

Liverpool is no longer even Britain's biggest cargo port. Felixstowe on the east coast handles more. In the last 20 years alone, Liverpool's tonnage—excluding oil—has fallen from 12.1 million to 8.8 million, a drop of nearly 30 per cent.

Libyans Ordered to Leave Tunisia

UNIS, March 23 (Reuters).—Tunisia today ordered three Libyan diplomats to leave the country within 24 hours.

The action followed yesterday's announcement of the arrest of a Libyan gunman alleged to have been sent here to kidnap and kill an unnamed "political personality."

Yugoslav Sentenced

BELGRADE, March 23 (UPI).—A district court has sentenced an Yugoslav, a 38-year-old, to 13 years in jail for state activities aimed at overthrowing the present Communist regime, the daily newspaper Politika said today.

Like other cities in Britain, Liverpool is a victim of its early entrance into the industrial revolution. The huge cotton trade in nearby Manchester kept the port humming a century ago; now cotton is woven and spun more cheaply in the Third World.

Liverpool, too, is a caricature of the conservative labor practices that have crippled some British industries. The militant dockers here resisted containerization, the packaging change that cuts labor costs, and drove shippers elsewhere.

This unlikely city, with its smoke-grimed brick, has declined so rapidly that its leading paper, the Liverpool Daily Post, sells more copies in north Wales than it does inside the metropolitan limits.

Misplaced Parthenon. There are still some splendid, neo-classical buildings from the turn of the century, including one that looks like a misplaced Parthenon. But more characteristic of the confusion here is a stark, contemporary Catholic cathedral that recalls an Aztec temple.

Hawthorne heartily disliked the place and called it a "black and miserable hole." But at least, it had a vitality in his day that enjoyed only a brief revival with the Beatles.

Consul Peterson and his staff have seldom had to worry about the stranded sailors that harassed Hawthorne. "You very rarely have to find money for anyone in this affluent age," he said. "Even the hippies do alright."

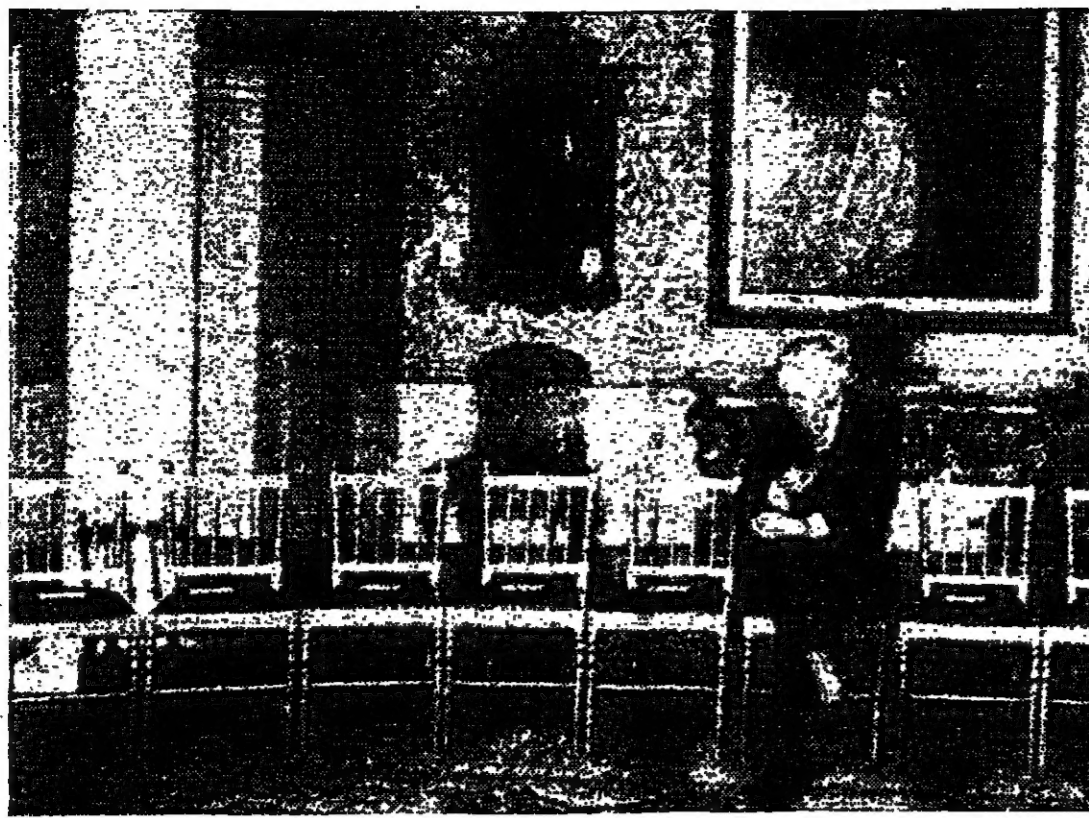
Mr. Peterson has had to look after the youngsters picked up on drug charges or the tourists who go off on a binge. For the most part, he serves errand Americans by finding friends or relatives to put up with and hire a lawyer.

A consul general is a local ambassador and Mr. Peterson appears religiously at meetings of the lively chapter of the English-Speaking Union and other groups.

Hawthorne evidently had little use for this side of the life. After leaving Liverpool in 1837, he wrote a friend: "I have received and been civil to at least 10,000 visitors since I came to England and I never wish to be civil to anybody again."

The consulate will be missed by a few people when it goes. About 800 Americans living in the area are used to settling social and other claims by walking in the door. Now they must deal by mail with the last consulate outside London, in Edinburgh.

A few Liverpudlians, like Dennis Rattle, a schoolteacher who presides over the English-Speaking Union, will regret breaking the tangible link between Britain and the United States. But most of the town, including its businessmen, are not likely to notice the difference.



SOLITARY—Prime Minister Harold Wilson sits alone as he awaits his Cabinet for a final group photograph. Mr. Wilson was waiting in a room at 10 Downing Street.

Labor Continues Voting for New Leader

LONDON, March 23 (UPI).—Six of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Cabinet ministers battled today for his job as Labor party chief and as Britain's prime minister amid signs that extensive balloting may be needed before a winner emerges.

The first round of voting by the 317 Labor party members of Parliament for a new leader began yesterday and continued today.

The first-round result will be announced Thursday evening. Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, 64, a moderate, remained the favorite to win in the end.

But politicians and newspapers predicted Employment Secretary Michael Foot, 52, a left-winger, might get the largest number of votes in the first round, although not the 51 per cent needed to win outright.

Voting System. Under Labor party rules, balloting must continue at five-day intervals until one contender gets an absolute majority.

Besides Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Foot, the others in the race are Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, 55, a right-winger; Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, 58, middle-of-the-road; Environment Secretary Anthony Crosland, 57, also a moderate; and Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, 51, a left-winger.

Mr. Wilson, 60, plunged the Labor party into leadership struggle by an announcement a week ago that after more than 7 years as government chief and 13 years as leader of a chronically squabbling Labor party he was quitting as soon as a new leader was elected.

Queen Elizabeth had a farewell dinner with the Prime Minister tonight, the Queen's first dinner

at 10 Downing Street since Sir Winston Churchill retired 31 years ago. Attending with the Queen were her husband, Prince Philip, Mr. Wilson's close family and Cabinet colleagues.

Latest predictions by members of Parliament and London newspapers were that Mr. Benn and possibly Mr. Crosland would be

eliminated in the first round. This would happen if both failed to get as many votes as the next lowest contender in the race.

General predictions were that Mr. Foot would get up to 80 votes on the first ballot, and Mr. Callaghan about 74 or 75.

Mr. Jenkins was widely expected to be a close third.

In Rebuttal to Criticism

Mrs. Gandhi Says Democracy Exists in India

NEW DELHI, March 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that democracy is essential to keep India united and she renewed her criticism of foreign media and governments that have attacked her tough emergency rule.

"We are convinced that only a democratic form will hold a country of our diversity of language, religion and customs together, because only democracy enables all

the people to participate," the Prime Minister said.

"We in India chose democracy not to please any other country, but because of our belief that democracy would enable India to stay united and make progress in the modern world."

The Prime Minister spoke to a seminar organized by her followers on the "Challenge of Democracy."

"An international campaign has been launched to create the impression that India has abandoned democracy," Mrs. Gandhi said. "It is an old story of giving a dog a bad name before hanging him."

"As for foreign elements who are shedding tears for Indian democracy, which of them have clean hands?" she added. "Can their advocacy of authoritarian and military regimes be so quickly forgotten?"

Mrs. Gandhi did not name any foreign governments but appeared to be referring at least to the

United States, which she has criticized in the past for its support of the Pakistan military government of former President Yahya Khan during the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

President Ford has criticized Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule publicly, saying that there had been at least a "temporary demise of democracy" in this country.

"Democracy is nobody's monopoly," Mrs. Gandhi said. "No nation has been taken out by other countries. Nor is our democracy under any foreign license."

Milan Police Seize Ransom Money

MILAN, March 23 (Reuters).—Italian police confiscated a second planned ransom payoff to kidnappers in a week today when they seized 150 million lire (\$175,000) as the victim's brother-in-law was leaving a bank with the money.

The sum was to be handed over to the kidnappers of poultry dealer Alberto Villa, known as Milan's "chicken king," kidnapped on Feb. 6. Only last Thursday, Milan police raided a lawyer's office and seized \$468,000, intended to buy the freedom of industrialist Carlo Alberghini.

Milan prosecutor Ferdinando Pomarici has been quoted as saying he wants to make kidnapping pointless by preventing relatives of victims from meeting ransom demands. Payment of a ransom is being treated as aiding and abetting criminals.

Senators and NATO Will Discuss Arms

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—Two Senate Armed Services subcommittees will meet with NATO aides March 31 on efforts to standardize military equipment used by the United States and its European allies.

The joint hearing was announced by Senators Thomas McNamara, D-N.H., chairman of the Subcommittee on Research and Development, and Sam Nunn, D-Ga., chairman of the Manpower Subcommittee.

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Kissinger's Dilemma

Secretary of State Kissinger has pro-
pounded a difficult condition of world af-
fairs with a great deal of clarity in many
public statements. He has, for the most part,
avoided the simplifications that many of
his critics indulge in and has not sought to
contain U.S. foreign policy within rhetorical
phrases. But in dealing with the Cuban in-
tervention in Africa and its implications he
faces a real dilemma, and one which he has
not yet resolved.

The dilemma is a complex one. What the
Cubans, with Soviet backing, achieved in An-
gola was not a happy event for many African
states, who quite rightly feared that a new
form of ideological and strategic imperialism
would replace the paring Portuguese. But
they also were troubled that their fears
were shared by Rhodesia and South Africa,
representing the last of the old imperialism.
As between these two—white-dominated
countries and black Mozambique and Angola,
however much they may be under the in-
fluence of Moscow and Havana—the other
African governments choose the latter.

This is one obstacle to firm U.S. op-
position to any further Cuban or Soviet ad-
ventures in Africa. Mr. Kissinger has made
it plain that the United States does not
help Rhodesia sustain white rule—but he also
warns Cuba and the Soviet Union against
helping the blacks to break it down.

Another aspect of Mr. Kissinger's dilemma
is that he was unable to help the opposi-
tion to the Cubans in Angola because of

congressional opposition. In a speech in
Dallas, the secretary of state commented on
the contradiction between blaming the Ford
administration for not building up its arma-
ments fast enough, and condemning action
in such cases as Angola: "It does no good to
preach strategic superiority while practicing
regional retreat."

This contradiction, however, is inherent in
the present situation of the United States—
at least until the presidential elections are
over. To a country which is still looking Viet-
namese wounds but still distrustful of the
Soviet Union and its allies, there is some
appeal, however illusory, in a kind of For-
tress America concept—the accumulation of
power with no intention of using it except as
the ultimate resort.

The weakest point in this concept is the
fact of Cuba's involvement—Cuba, lying less
than a hundred miles off the Florida coast,
capable of exerting an influence deleterious
to the interests of the United States in the
Caribbean and in South America. That this
influence should first be felt decisively in
Africa is ironic, but has a distinct bearing
on any overall policy that the U.S. people
would support.

Indeed, Cuban actions may provide Mr.
Kissinger with a way out of part of his
dilemma by demonstrating to the United
States that Africa is, after all, not so remote
as most Americans think. But just what the
United States is to do presents a series of
difficult choices in Africa—as, for that matter,
in most of the rest of the world.

On Hectoring Allies

The prospect of Communist participation
in coalition governments of Italy and France
is a legitimate concern for other members
of NATO, particularly the United States.

Despite a degree of independence of the
Kremlin, demonstrated for years by the
Italian party and in recent months by its
French counterpart, Communist sharing in
national power carries risks for the demo-
cratic systems of the two countries as well
as for the Atlantic alliance.

There is every reason for the United States
and the other allies to make their concern
about these risks clear, to the governments
in Rome and Paris as well as to all the
democratic parties of the two countries.

But to issue a steady stream of public
warnings to France and Italy of the dire
consequences that will follow any entry of
the Communists into government—admonitions
of the kind delivered recently by Presi-
dent Ford, Secretary of State Kissinger and
Gen. Alexander Haig—can only play into the
hands of the Communists and make it more
difficult to keep them out.

No country enjoys being lectured to by

outsiders on how to cope with its problems.
No government under the political and
economic pressures that beset Premier Aldo
Moro's minority administration in Italy is
likely to be grateful for foreign advice de-
livered in public—especially when the suc-
cess of its new anti-inflation and recovery
program depends heavily on Communist suf-
ferance, if not on Communist participation.

When resentment against such unwelcome
foreign advice reaches a certain level,
politicians usually friendly to the United
States take over from the Communists in
denouncing it, as the recent blasts against
U.S. intervention by French Prime Minister
Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean
Savignargues illustrate.

In reiterating his warning of the Com-
munist threats to Italy and France in his
recent Boston speech, Secretary Kissinger
conceded that "ultimately, of course, the de-
cision must be made by the voters of the
countries concerned." They are probably
more likely to make the wisest decision if
the United States and other allied govern-
ments stop telling them publicly and inces-
santly what it ought to be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Britain's Initiative

Britain has unexpectedly launched a fresh
initiative aimed at producing a constitu-
tional settlement in Rhodesia and heading
off racial war in southern Africa—but with
no great hope that its proposals will be ac-
cepted by Rhodesia's white minority gov-
ernment. As Foreign Minister James Calla-
ghan told Parliament, the contradictory ut-
terances by Prime Minister Ian Smith "give
very little room for believing that one can
negotiate with him."

About the only hope rests on the fact
that, after rejecting any British jurisdiction
since he declared Rhodesia's independence
from London in 1965, Mr. Smith last week
urged the British to re-enter the discussions
"and accept the responsibility which they
claim they have." Unfortunately Mr. Smith
also said over the weekend that he would
never hand over power to the black majority
—"not even in a thousand years."

A prompt transition to majority rule is the
only solution acceptable to black nationalists;
the only commitment that has any chance of
persuading the more militant of them to

call off the guerrilla warfare they are wag-
ing from bases in Mozambique. Britain's
plan calls for immediate acceptance of the
principle of majority rule and elections
leading to a majority government in 18
months to two years.

Mr. Callaghan promised British assistance,
which he hopes would be augmented by aid
from the European Community and the Com-
monwealth, for development, education and
other Rhodesian needs. The United States,
still on the defensive with most black African
governments for breaching the UN sanctions
against Rhodesia, could recoup some of its
standing by coming out solidly in support
of the British proposals and offering to join
in assisting a new majority in Salisbury.

The prospects that Mr. Smith or any like-
ly white successor will accept Britain's pro-
posed timetable are anything but bright. But
the stakes are so great in southern Africa
and the cost of failure is likely to be so
catastrophic that Britain deserves support
in this latest, desperate effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Self-Hypnosis in Rhodesia

Before Britain will become seriously in-
volved in mediatory efforts for the fourth
time in 10 years Mr. [Rhodesian Prime
Minister Ian] Smith has got to come into
the open with a commitment to majority
rule—meaning black rule—well within two
years, or make room for somebody who is
able to make such a commitment from the
prime minister's office in Salisbury. . . . The
real trouble is to make the white electorate

in Rhodesia see the southern Africa situation
in the way it appears from almost every
other capital city in the world, including
Pretoria. . . . Years of government control of
the media, and sedulous indoctrination or
self-hypnosis at many levels, have closed
Rhodesian thinking to realities. . . . To
persuade the Rhodesians that time is against
them is hard—for 10 years they have had
almost nothing but success, on the political,
economic and military fronts.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 24, 1901

NEW YORK—Mr. Marconi has won the suit
initiated against him by the assignee, A.T.
Dulbea, for \$100,000 damages and to restrain
him from the further use of his invention. The
decision is a signal victory for Mr. Marconi. It
admits him to be the sole inventor of wireless
telegraphy, with an undisputed right to use the
system.

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1926

PARIS—"I shall go to America some day,"
promised the 12-year-old Emperor Bao Dai of
Annam shortly after his arrival in Paris yester-
day. His father's death and his own corru-
ption interrupted his studies in a French school
for several months, but now he is back work-
ing hard to get a Western education.



'Ron, Friend, the Chief Wants You to Feel Free
to Drop in Any Time.'

A Vital Issue for '76 Campaign

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Even if he did
nothing else in his try for
the Republican presidential nomi-
nation, Ronald Reagan washed
the word "détente" out of Presi-
dent Ford's mouth and guaranteed
that the policy it represents will be
part of the political debate in
the coming months.

One of the surviving Democratic
contenders, Sen. Henry M. Jack-
son of Washington, has criticized
the fundamental policy of seek-
ing cooperative relationships with
the Soviet Union, in terms almost
identical to those Reagan used.
The other Democrats have found
fault with the execution of the
policy, in the military, diplomati-
cally and economic areas. And Presi-
dent Ford, while abandoning the
word, has shown a commendable
willingness to defend both the
precepts of the policy and the
way in which it has been carried
out during his tenure in office.

Despite Henry Kissinger's fre-
quent blasts of alarm that such
a debate can do damage to the
national interest, there is little
doubt that it is not only healthy
but vital for the foreign policy
issues to be highly visible in this
election year.

Consensus Shattered

The fact is that the national
consensus on foreign policy has
been shattered, not by the wicked
machinations of ambitious
politicians, as the secretary of
state would have us believe, but
by a series of disturbing events.
These events have forced Ameri-
cans to examine the consequences
of their previous beliefs. The failure
of U.S. policy to achieve its
goals in Indochina—which was
successfully concealed from the
voters by Mr. Kissinger and his
then-president during the 1972
election campaign—requires a
rethinking of the assumptions un-
derlying that policy.

So, too, do the altered relations
with the Arab world and Israel,
resulting from the operations of
the oil cartel and the changing
configurations of power in the
Middle East.

And so do the changes in the
political parties in many of the
Western European countries, the
alterations in economic and polit-
ical conditions in Japan, and the
prospect of early changes in
leadership in both Russia and
China.

With all the upheavals that
have occurred since the last
election and all those changes in
store, the 1976 campaign consti-
tutes an opportunity that must
not be lost. That opportunity is
to define the alternatives facing

U.S. foreign policy and to evoke
from the U.S. voters a response
that will guide policy-makers in
Washington for the next four
years.

This mandating function is
particularly important as we come
to realize that, for better or
worse, we may have to blunder
through the next administration
without Mr. Kissinger's shining
star to guide us.

The serious question is not
whether we need to have a for-
eign policy debate in this election
but how well that debate can be
conducted. The question is
whether we can get beyond the
cliches that insist we see detente
either as "a one-way street" or
as a policy that guarantees "peace
through strength."

A preface to a more intelligent
discussion—and useful reading for
both candidates and voters—is
the short article titled "Is Détente
Worth Saving?" George F. Ken-
nan wrote it for the March 6 issue
of Saturday Review.

Kennan—former ambassador to
Moscow, author of the contain-
ment doctrine and scholar of
diplomatic history—is a notably
noncommittal student of for-
eign policy.

He begins by making a most
sensible comment: that the cur-
rent criticism of detente repre-
sents "an almost predictable re-
action" against the way in which
the policy was "rather serious-
ly oversold" at the time it was
proposed by Kissinger and
Richard Nixon four years ago.

That is a bad U.S. habit—over-
selling the "new model" in every-
thing from autos to national pol-
icies. But it need not be fatal to
innovative change, so long as
the customers get a chance to
look past the fancy wrapping
and examine the package for
what it contains. In that sense,
Mr. Ford may have performed a
national service—and not just a
neat campaign maneuver—in
dropping the label "détente."

Nuclear Threat

Historically, Kennan reminds
us, Russia and the United States
have exhibited both striking
parallels and enormous contrasts
in their national developments.
Certain aspects of Russian na-
tional life caused us problems
long before it was a Communist
state. As far back as 1911, Con-
gress was forcing President Taft
to abrogate a trade agreement
with Russia in protest of its
treatment of its Jewish citizens.

But the geographical, ideologi-
cal and strategic conflicts with
Russia would probably have posed
a threat to world peace,

except for the fact that there
are now both nuclear powers.

The fears and other reac-
tions engendered by this nuclear
rivalry have now become a fac-
tor in our relations with Russia
of far greater actual importance
than the underlying ideological
and political differences. Kennan
writes: "Our first task, then, is
to master, and to bring under
rational control, this fearful re-
sponding to suicidal destruction
that has been let loose among us."

Few would disagree. If we can
keep that priority in mind, then
both the substance of the cam-
paign and the chances of main-
taining peace can be enhanced
by a full-scale foreign policy de-
bate in this election year.

Italy: Mammoth in the Swamp

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—There are hints that
the "homo bohus," H.L. Men-
cken's affectionate term for the
political American, is at last
beginning to realize his country is
plunging down the power slide.
The coming splash could be a
dismal experience for the freedom
whose second century cele-
brates this year. Overseas one
encounters more than hints.

Last week Moshe Dayan, Is-
rael's former defense minister,
publicly warned that Israel must
have the "nuclear option" be-
cause the United States can no
longer police the world. A French
newspaper editorial added: "Who
today, in Moscow or among
French or Italian Communist
leaders, could really fear the
United States? A country which
permitted Communist tanks to
triumph in Indochina and An-
gola isn't likely to use its armor
to intervene in Europe to squash
an extreme left electoral suc-
cess."

Nor is the picture of indom-
itable America much embellished
when its chief military officer,
Gen. Brown, announces the So-
viet Union is outpacing us in
outbuilding us in most military
respects and now has more than
twice as many men under arms,
over six times the armor—tank
production and a steadily widen-
ing missile advantage.

A Little Stick

The net result is that we see
an abroad to be following Teddy
Roosevelt's policy adage—in re-
verse. Today Washington's fash-
ion seems to be to talk increas-
ingly loud while carrying a little
stick. Nowhere is this more
acutely noticed than in Italy, a
land loyal to power. Italians like
the winning side.

The U.S. image has been further
hurt by revelations of CIA ac-
tivities, some in this country,
of large-scale bribery and influence
peddling (a system still familiar
here but welcomed only by its
direct beneficiaries when a for-
eign donor is involved). All this

tarnish of an old friend and
protector comes at a moment of
deep pessimism.

Once again the fire has been
devalued, increasing discontent
because of rising prices of im-
ported meat, diminishing stabil-
ity by further diminishing the
chances of investment from
abroad. Labor productivity, once
a feature of the postwar "Italian
miracle," has gone to the dogs.
The foreign debt of around \$15
billion exceeds gold and hard-
money reserves.

It is therefore no surprise that
the well-organized and brilliant-
ly led Italian Communist party (it-
self fed on trade kickbacks) con-
tinues to increase its strength
yearly. It is only the Italian
Democratic apparatus, which pro-
vided premiers for 30 years,
struggles feebly to keep control
like a tranquillized mammoth in
a swamp.

Taking Pains

Washington takes pains to warn
Italians it will not tolerate Com-
munist cabinet ministers in an
allied land. Yet the tenor of
these warnings has been counter-
productive, partly for reasons cited
earlier, and inspire little but
Italy's renowned cynicism.

The U.S. Embassy is trying to
keep up Washington's interest in
more overt investment in cultural
propaganda. Covert investment is
a bad word, and anyway most
U.S. bribes have gone to
rather smelly people.

We keep reminding Italians
that we don't consider their Com-
munist party a genuine demo-
cratic article. Old Pietro Nenni,
the Socialist movement, pro-
claims "Maybe they're demo-
cratic but all they've done is
take the first steps." However,
when U.S. spokesmen get into

it support and the Conservative
party, under the new leader, Mar-
garet Thatcher, moving to the
right on economic issues—away
from the more moderate policies
pursued under all the postwar
leaders from Churchill through
Harold Wilson.

Most Labor Members of Parlia-
ment who would rather a show-
down with the hard-core left and
who would try to attract Liberal
and progressive Tory votes as
part of an effort to reseat their
party in a Western European
social democratic mold, will vote
for Home Secretary Roy Jenkins
as Wilson's successor.

With his strong commitment to
the European Community, his
pragmatic approach to social and
economic reform and his accom-
plishments in office, Jenkins at
55 is clearly the Labor minister
with the greatest appeal to the
right wing of his own party. But
he is anathema to Labor's
left wing and regarded with sus-
picion in union circles.

If Jenkins is eliminated at
some point and the choice nar-
rows to the pattern generally ex-
pected, his backers will finally
vote for Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer Denis Healey over For-
eign Secretary James Callaghan.
They will do so with greater en-
thusiasm since Healey's recent
attack on the left-wing defectors
in Commons two weeks ago.

'Sunny Jim'

But Callaghan, "Sunny Jim"
Denzil, liked by everyone,
despite of a flexibility on some
issues that would do credit to
Harold Wilson, and with some of
Wilson's talents for peering over
or simply ignoring the cracks in
party unity—remains the man
most likely to succeed. He is
trusted by the unions.

The Labor left, after casting
early votes for Tony Benn or
Michael Foot, will back Callaghan
as infinitely preferable to Jenkins
or Healey.

At 54, Healey's election
would mean a new leader, and
his designation by the Queen as
prime minister shortly after his
64th birthday, will mean not
strong leadership in the capiti-
ng British crisis, but muddling
through. It will be an interim
solution for the Labor party, post-
poning yet again the day of
reckoning for a political upsur-
ge, but keeping the cracks in
party unity—by the by, the
only-by a stroke of the Tory
opposition.

Given all the political facts of
life in Britain, including the
present state and condition of
the Tory alternative, it may be
the least unsatisfactory among
the possible solutions, but it is
not one that will greatly hearten
British or union leaders in the
European Community or on the
U.S. side of the Atlantic.

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Lawyer Also Detained

Ex-Chief of Italian Air Force Is Arrested in Lockheed Case

ROME, March 23 (Reuters).—The police arrested a former Italian Air Force chief and a Rome lawyer last night on the orders of a magistrate investigating the Lockheed bribery scandal, justice sources said.

Gen. Duilio Panali was chief of staff at the time the Italian government bought 14 C-140 Hercules transport planes from Lockheed.

The lawyer, Antonio d'Ovidio Lefebvre, whose brother also is being sought in connection with the Lockheed affair, was detained in a separate arrest at about the same time.

The magistrate, Mario Martella, also ordered the arrest of two more persons today, bringing to eight the number of persons accused of having acted illegally in the affair.

Mr. Martella also said today he was changing all charges made so far from corruption to extortion. Justice sources said this dramatic move means that the giant U.S. aircraft corporation is no longer suspected of having bribed Italian officials, but is regarded as the innocent party from whom money was demanded by a number of top Italian officials and lawyers, the sources said.

Consistently the money was passed on to the government ministers and others involved in deciding the future of Lockheed deals, the sources added.

The charge against the general is that he "abused his position as chief of staff of the force and with others who abused their respective positions... induced the Lockheed company to pay sums of money not less than a billion lire (about \$1.7 million)."

Justice sources said Gen. Panali was arrested after the magistrate examined his extensive property holdings on the Italian coast.

Earlier in the investigation a lawyer, Vittorio Antonelli, was arrested and accused of involvement in a complex network of finance companies said to have been used to process Lockheed bribery payments.

The two men against whom

arrest warrants were issued today are Victor Mas Miska and Luigi Oliv, chairman and managing director of the Vaduz-based Liasa consultancy firm. According to Lockheed documents, Liasa was paid \$78,000 for its "valuable assistance" in the sale of the 14 C-140s.

Other arrest warrants are for Mr. Lefebvre's brother, Ovidio, Lockheed's representative in Italy at the time of the deal; Rome businesswoman Maria Pava, and Camillo Crociani, head of a state metal firm.

U.S. Home Exhibit in Russia Once More Provokes Debate

By David K. Shipley

MINSK, U.S.S.R., March 23 (UPI).—Once again, U.S. kitchens on display in the Soviet Union have become scenes of debate and confrontation—this time between young Americans and ordinary Soviet citizens. They have revealed the extent to which Soviet perceptions of the United States are permeated by bizarre images and caricatures, despite détente.

Like the famous Nixon-Khrushchev kitchen debate of 1959, these confrontations have taken place in an exhibition sponsored by the United States Information Service. Titled "Technology for the American Home" and containing model rooms, new building materials and labor-saving gadgets, it is closing now after traveling to 6 Soviet cities in 15 months, the longest run of any U.S. exhibition in the Soviet Union.

Aside from the dishwashers and the sofa-beds, the greatest attractions have clearly been the 22 Russian-speaking U.S. guides. They have been bombarded with questions and drawn into discussions that have provided abundant documentation of the effectiveness of Soviet propaganda about U.S. life.

Capitalists and Jobless
"They think there are only fat capitalists and unemployed, that everybody lives either in 30-story buildings or out in the country without electricity," said Dolores Harrod, one of the guides.

"When you tell them 73 per cent of the people have their own homes, this blows their minds—they can't handle it. American life seems anarchical to them—sick people dying in the streets because they can't afford hospitals, people running around with guns like the Wild West."

One woman asked, "Why are you American women so thin?" and another said, "Because food is so expensive they can't afford to buy it."



Gen. Duilio Panali

A Year After Rebellion

Iraq Acts to Prevent Uprisings In Future by Kurdish Groups

By Jonathan C. Randal

BAGHDAD, March 23 (UPI).—A year after the collapse of the Kurdish rebellion, the Iraqi government is systematically clearing its mountainous frontiers in an effort to prevent Kurds in that country and Iran from aiding any future uprising. The operation is part of the Ba'ath regime's program of firm controls on Kurds in Iraq.

With the larger numbers of Kurds in Iraq and Turkey enjoying even fewer rights than those in Iraq, it is perhaps inevitable that the Iraqi regime fears Kurdish irredentism.

In an interview, Information Minister Tariq Aziz, a leading Ba'ath party official, justified the border-clearing operation as a way to "safeguard" Iraq's sovereignty.

"If [Gen. Mufti Mustafa] Barzani [who led the Kurdish revolt] or anyone else makes trouble for Iraq," he said, "the government will be in a very good position to use its muscles."

The government should be practical, he added in suggesting that it Kurds continued to form a large community straddling the frontier "there would be a great possibility for smuggling arms, goods or people."

The border has been delimited in more than 300 places by joint Iraqi-Iranian surveying teams in the last year. The minister said that displaced Kurds have been "sent to live in the center" of the area that the rebels called Kurdistan in northern Iraq.

Although he conceded that the frontier-clearing operation extended over a "great number of kilometers," he insisted that "not a great number of villages were evacuated. It declined to say how many Kurds had been displaced."

Informal sources said that special housing was being built along the borders to accommodate border guards chosen from the non-Kurdish nationalities of the ethnically mixed Iraqi population.

The minister confirmed reports from abroad that the Iraqi authorities had executed Kurds upon their return from Iran after the Shah withdrew support and caused the collapse of Gen. Barzani's revolt.

But he insisted that the only Kurds executed after the end of the fighting—brought about suddenly last March in a surprise Iraqi-Iranian agreement—were those who had worked for both Iraq and Gen. Barzani. "No

Cost of Blindness
Reported to WHO

NEW DELHI, March 23 (UPI).—Blindness in Asia is more destructive and more costly than a major war, Sir John Wilson, president of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, said here today.

Sir John told reporters at the start of a two-day World Health Organization meeting that in India alone there are 50 million blind or partly blind people and that 90 per cent of the cases could be prevented.

Sir John, blind since the age of 12 following a school laboratory accident, said the blind population could double by the end of the century unless immediate action is taken.

Former Soviet Aide
Due for Tokyo Post

MOSCOW, March 23 (Reuters).—Dmitri Polonsky, dismissed from the Soviet Communist party's ruling Politburo and his post of agriculture minister earlier this month, is to be the Kremlin's ambassador to Japan, informed Soviet sources said today.

The appointment has already been approved by Japan and an announcement will be made shortly in Tokyo, the sources added.

Bas Plunge Kills 22

OLLITEGAM, Iran, March 23 (AP).—Twenty-two passengers drowned and 13 others were injured when a bus plunged into a river near Lahijan on the Caspian coast in northern Iran, it was reported today.

more than 10 or 15" Kurds were involved, he said.

"Let them name names—let them bring forward the names," he said in defying Iraqi charges of unsubstantiated charges of mass executions of Kurds retreating from Iranian exile.

The minister also sought to dispel reports that the government had banned all returning refugees from going home and forced them to live in predominantly Arab areas of Iraq.

Only those refugees who did not take advantage of the initial amnesty offer—despite repeated warnings sent to convince them to return—were now obliged to live in limited areas, he said.

That relatively small group was, he said, now assigned in units of "5, 20 or 100 families" to certain communities, with the aim of limiting their numbers in any given village so that they would grow to understand their Arab fellow Iraqis.

War Research Panel Reports Proof Nazis Burned Reichstag

HAMBURG, March 23 (UPI).—An international committee said today that it has found conclusive evidence that in 1933 the Nazis burned down Berlin's Reichstag building, which a Nazi court said was set afire by a Dutch Communist.

The committee, which was set up by the German government to investigate the 1933 fire, said it had found "conclusive evidence" that the Nazis were responsible for the arson.

Mr. Lefebvre said that East German authorities showed him the site of the fire and the palace at East Berlin's Hermann Goethe, who was president of the Reichstag. The Reichstag, which was connected to the Reichstag by a tunnel, and the man, Heinrich Grunewald, 25, said the arsonists had lodged in the palace under the pretext of "strengthening the watch."

"There is not the least doubt in the truth of witness Grunewald's statement that the arsonists were those persons quartered in the reception hall [of the presidential palace]," Mr. Lefebvre said.

A Coalition With the Socialists Urged by Christian Democrats

ROME, March 23 (UPI).—Christian Democratic secretary Benigno Zaccagnini called today for a coalition with the Socialists and communists to help the government fight Italy's economic recovery.

The 65-year-old parliamentarian, who heads the party's liberal wing, appealed to delegates to the 12th Christian Democratic congress minutes after they handed him a major setback as a procedural vote.

At a show of hands, the delegates accepted by a large majority a conservative-sponsored proposal to elect a new party secretary directly instead of leaving it to their national council.

The move paved the way for a bid by former party secretary Arnaldo Forlani, who is backed by anti-Communist hardliners, to replace Mr. Zaccagnini as leader of Italy's governing party.

A vote to elect a party secretary was scheduled tentatively for 4 to 5 a.m. tomorrow by leaders of the congress.

Mr. Zaccagnini urged the party to try to regain Premier Aldo Moro's former governing coalition with the Socialists and to seek "the widest possible political solidarity" with other parties, including the Communists.

He said: "In feeling ourselves profoundly different from the

Cologne Bans
Non-EEC Aliens

COLOGNE, March 23 (Reuters).—All foreign laborers except those from the eight other countries of the European Economic Community will be banned from taking up residence inside Cologne's city boundaries after April 1, it was announced today. The ban will last for at least a year.

The state of North Rhine-Westphalia declared the city an "overcrowded settlement area" because foreigners now constitute 11.3 per cent of its population of nearly 1 million.

To avoid pressure on housing, schools and public services, cities may apply for a ban when the percentage of foreigners is more than 10 per cent. Mr. Borris, Frankfurt, Hannover and a number of smaller West German towns have invoked similar bans.

U.S. Nomination Backed

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The nomination of Frederick Irving, former U.S. Ambassador to Iceland, as assistant secretary of state for ocean and international environmental and scientific affairs was unanimously approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today.

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Chile Radio Curbed

SANTIAGO, March 23 (UPI).—Chile's military government yesterday suspended a Santiago radio station for six days for allegedly broadcasting "subversive" content.

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IES IN PARIS gaging View of the Chinese

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

US, March 23 (UPI)—"Comment Ynkong Déplage les agnes" is a collection of documentary films, some short, feature-length, that attempt to fit together fragments of Chinese puzzle to provide an official view of life as it is lived under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung. Four recent selections from the footage—shot by Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan—are on exhibit in four Parisian cinemas (the Gît-le-Cœur, the Saint-André-des-Arts, the Quintette and the Saint-Séverin) and each program runs for about two and a half hours.

Of the quartet of programs, perhaps that at the Gît-le-Cœur is the most informative and varied. There is a portrait of Shanghai, cleansed of foreign devils and alien corruption and wearing—at least for the camera—a new, bright look. The city is electric with activity. The shipyards ring with hammering and riveting and we are shown the festivities celebrating the launching of a huge cargo vessel. The well-stocked stores are thronged with eager customers as the baker shops, and two policemen discourse comically on traffic problems.

Next there is a rehearsal of the Peking Opera with the performers perfecting their acrobatic feats. There follows a visit to the oil fields where methods appear primitive and mail call seems to bring the tollers' proclamations.

To conclude, there is an interview with Prof. Tsen, a physicist who relates his experience during the 1958 Cultural Revolution when Red Guards questioned him as to the practical use of his library and debated whether he should be deprived of his books. The scientist apparently took all this in as good form and, like everyone else in

these films—from baker to factory hand—is delighted with conditions in the new China.

In "Une Femme, une Famille"—on the program at the Saint-André-des-Arts—the woman's role in Communist society is spotlighted with a tracing of the daily doings of Kao, 30, the wife of an army officer and the mother of a small daughter who has been placed in charge of a unit at a locomotive factory. Since the Cultural Revolution, sex discrimination has been abolished and women now perform the same tasks as men and live with their families in nearby communal quarters.

Life in a fishing village, barracks life and the training of circus artists are also covered in the encyclopedic documentary. The film itself is not distinguished by any cinematic artistry and never rises above the newsreel level, but as screen reportage it is an achievement crowded with valuable information. Despite its unswerving and often monotonous adherence to Mao's thoughts and dreams, it discloses the severe discipline that rules and it presents an engaging picture of the Chinese people.

Jeanne Moreau—following the example of Charlie Chaplin and Von Stroheim—has written and directed her new starring vehicle: "Lumière" (at the Biarritz, the Madeleine and the Bretagne).

Though not autobiographical, it concerns an actress and her private problems which include a switch of lovers and the death of a cherished confidant, a gentle research scientist who, learning that he is fatally ill, takes his own life.

Miss Moreau has obviously profited from personal experience in drawing the background of her story. All the details of a star's professional duties on the studio set and at obligatory

A scene from a documentary on China on view in Paris.



publicly receptions have an authentic ring as do the caricatures of movie folk and their hangers-on with their petty intrigues and backbiting. She has described a million with skrewed observation and amusing malice.

As a director she has the light touch, never lingering on any episode and, thus, maintaining a brisk pace. She skirts her central situation instead of presenting it directly, a wise move for over-exposed it might not have stood up under scrutiny. Her own performance is sound and persuasive and she has guided her players, as she has guided her scenario, with happy subtlety, with Francine Racette, Lucia Bose and Caroline Cartier as her colleagues of different ages and origins united by their mutual profession and with

Francis Simon as the saintly scholar whose death is a shattering blow.

"L'Alpagueur" is the title of Jean-Paul Belmondo's latest gymnastic exercise (at the Normandie, the Rex and the Odéon). What does it mean? "Un alpagueur," it is explained, is a marginal mercenary and if you would know his functions, see the film.

Once more the popular star shows his casual way through reels of nonstop derring-do, don-

ning disguises, escaping from prison, slugging pursuers and tracking down a particularly sleazy heavy who has devised a scheme of planting the blame for his crimes on others. It is all very unlikely and swift moving under Philippe Labro's direction, another hit Belmondo thriller.

"La Fête Sauvage" (at the Studio Jean-Cocoteau, the Paramount Opéra and the Publicis Champs-Élysées) is a stunning

documentary of wildlife in which the beasts and birds of the jungle and remote plains and shores serve as the only players. Frédéric Rossif, its director, treats his subject quite differently than most other cinematic naturalists and zoologists, ever seeking to account the human-like traits of animals and fowl. In this beautiful motion picture we enter the animal kingdom and remain there undisturbed while it runs its fascinating course. It is a refreshing experience.

MUSIC

Carnegie Hall Announces 'Different' Fund Drive

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI)—Carnegie Hall opened a drive today for \$8.5 million that will be highlighted by a concert on May 18 that will include such artists as Vladimir Horowitz, Leonard Bernstein, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Mstislav Rostropovich, Isaac Stern, Martina Arroyo and members of the New York Philharmonic.

The heads of more than 1,000 corporations in the country—300 of them in New York City—will be asked to buy seats at \$1,000 each, thus virtually guaranteeing that the 66-year-old concert hall will have \$2.5 million by the night of the concert, when the international artists will perform on a stage decorated to bring back memories of such Carnegie artists as Tchaikovsky, Mahler, Toscanini and Rachmaninoff.

Major Event
"This concert," said Schnitzer Chapin, former general manager of the Metropolitan Opera and chairman of the early phase of the Carnegie Hall drive, "is a major event in the life of Carnegie Hall. It is a celebration, not a benefit."

Stern, the violinist, one of the key men in the fund drive, pointed out that this campaign was different from most cultural fund-raising efforts in that Carnegie Hall was not in a desperate financial state though it was losing money.

"We are not about to shut the doors," he said. "We are planning the underpinnings of Carnegie Hall for future generations."

Richard Debs, chairman of the Carnegie board, and Julius Bloom, executive director of the hall, said that in addition to making capital changes in the building—not the acoustics, however—the money will be used to start a national youth orchestra that will be part of a youth center for musical artists.

Special Status

Because of the special status of Carnegie Hall in music, internationally as well as nationally, and locally, foreign governments are being approached to contribute to the fund. The artists taking part in the special concert will perform without charge.

The drive for funds comes at a time when Carnegie Hall begins one of the busiest seasons in its history. In the early part of the next season it will be looking for the New York Philharmonic, which will be temporarily without a home because of extensive repairs to Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center.

The concert hall will have its usual array of world-famous soloists. But there will be nothing at the regular concerts comparable to the special program of May 18.

"Imagine," said Chapin, "a trio of Rostropovich, Bernstein and Stern."

He said that Rostropovich and Fischer-Dieskau had both canceled dates scheduled to be at Carnegie Hall.

U.S. THEATER

Troublesome Trip to Broadway

By Mel Gussow

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Broadway musicals are not born, they are remade on the road, but if there ever was—at least on paper—a million-dollar sure thing it was "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

The creators, Alan Jay Lerner ("My Fair Lady") and Leonard Bernstein ("West Side Story"), are acknowledged grandmasters of the American musical theater. This, their first collaboration, seemed ideal casting, uniting Lerner's wit and intelligence with Bernstein's soaring melodic line. "This is one of the great collaborations of my life," Bernstein said.

The subject matter, a 100-year history of the White House, which Lerner labels "a musical about the problems of housekeeping," a sort of upstairs-downstairs view of first families, seemed perfectly suited to this Bicentennial season.

But despite all the predictions of success, "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue" has been having a troublesome journey to Broadway—as much a trial as a tryout.

The reviews were bad, in Philadelphia. The director and the choreographer have been replaced. The opening in Washington was postponed several days and the show's creators are now trying to get the show to transform it into a hit before it opens on Broadway on May 4.

The show began more than three years ago.

"Depressed" after the 1972 election, Lerner decided to write a musical that would express his criticism of his country as well as his patriotism. He turned to Bernstein, who had been a contemporary of his, though not a classmate, at Harvard. They are good friends and they had talked on many occasions about possible collaboration. Lerner prepared an outline, sent it to Bernstein and he immediately agreed to join forces.

Over the next three years, they wrote together and separately, in person, by mail and by telephone, fitting the composition in between Bernstein's performing engagements. In most cases the lyrics came first, then the music.

The impetus for the show was provided by Lerner's interest in American history. "I am outraged at some of it, amused at other parts, appalled how delicately and gently presidents were handled when they should have been tarred and feathered—such as Rutherford B. Hayes. I think of him as a monster." On the other hand, Chester Alan Arthur became, for him, a surprise hero.

Weighing one president against the other (omitting some) and balancing that against four generations of a fictional black family acting as servants in the White House, the musical became not only a backstage, but a backstage show. It was designed as a play within a play—a rehearsal that would parallel the nation's own searching for structure.

The musical grew larger and longer.

"The only thing Bicentennial about it," Lerner joked, "is that we've been working on it for 200 years."

The fact of the show and the reputation of its creators were enough to assure financing (\$900,000, completely provided by Coca-Cola), a large advance sale, and the involvement of other talented people—Roger Stevens and Robert Whitehead as pro-



Alan Jay Lerner

ducers, Frank Corsaro as director and Ken Howard, Patricia Routledge and Gilbert Price as stars.

Howard said that he signed on without seeing the script and after hearing only a little of the music.

"How can you turn down the lead in a Leonard Bernstein-Alan Jay Lerner musical?" he asked.

By the time it was in rehearsal, the show had 37 songs, or rather, pieces of music. "The orchestration was as long as 'Das Rheingold'—40 pages," Bernstein said. Not until more than two weeks into rehearsal was the score finished.

"I drew the final bar," said Bernstein. "I wrote Das Grailas, the way Haydn used to write at the end of a symphony." For luck, "I spit, made voodoo signs, knowing very well it was temporary." With the book not finished and the scenery still being constructed, the show moved to Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, the juggernaut was slowed by the critics. Variety called it "a Bicentennial bore."

"It was a Bicentennial bore," Lerner observed. "That was painful to read, but I could not have agreed more. The worst thing would be if someone was impressed and gave it a good review."

Despite the adverse reviews, the show was almost a sellout in

Philadelphia, as it is now in Washington. While still performing, the musical stayed in rehearsal. Songs were cut, scenes shifted, new lines inserted, but the work apparently remained shaky.

"We were at loggerheads," Corsaro said, and because of "artistic differences," he left the show. "These are very determined gentlemen," he said, "and I wish them well."

But in the last week in Philadelphia the show set a box-office record of \$132,158 at the Forrest Theatre. "It's the most successful disaster I've been involved with," said Corsaro.

Corsaro and Donald McKayle, the choreographer, left the show in Philadelphia. Gilbert Moses and George Faison joined it as a team in Washington. Together they are now responsible for the staging, direction and choreography.

Abraham Lincoln also joined the show in Washington.

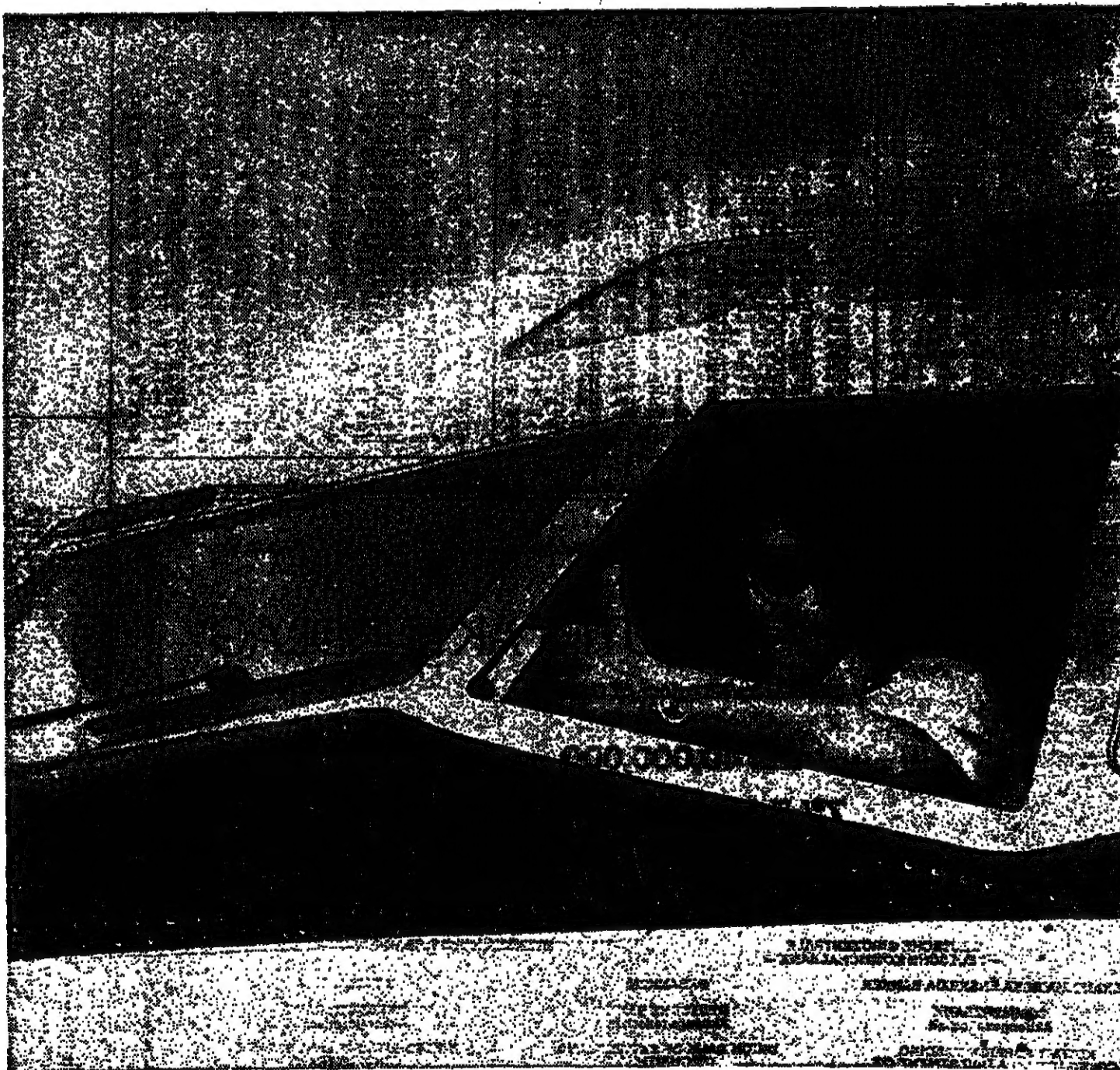
From the beginning one question was which presidents to personally on stage. The evening had always started with George Washington and ended with Theodore Roosevelt, but the number of presidents (all played by Howard) has risen from 8 to 9 to, as of Saturday night, 13, including two walk-ons, Ulysses S. Grant and Rutherford B. Hayes. At first, Lincoln was represented only by a top hat. Now he walks across the stage with Mrs. Lincoln.

This week Lerner announced that President William McKinley also joins the company "as a corpse."

Work has continued around the clock—with script conferences, writing sessions, rehearsals and performance. "We've been living together for the last week," Moses said. "It's as if I were called into the service."

Before the first preview last week, Bernstein appeared on stage. He said he was not going to apologize for the state of the show; then he apologized for the state of the show. Lerner said that such a speech was traditional on his musicals. He called it "the famous Moss Hart speech," after his late director who made it before every first preview, even that of "My Fair Lady."

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Lufthansa
German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.

Traditional
SCOTCH with
age appeal

**HOUSE
OF
LORDS**
8 years old



— 1976 — Stocks and Bonds — High-Low Div in % P/E 1000 High Low Good Close

32	8	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
35	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
36	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
37	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
38	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
39	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
40	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
41	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
42	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
43	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
44	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
45	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
46	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
47	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
48	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
49	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
50	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%

51	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
52	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
53	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
54	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
55	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
56	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
57	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
58	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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65	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
66	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
67	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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72	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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76	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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78	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
79	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
80	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
81	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
82	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
83	10	Carrick	10.5	16	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%
8									

— 1976 — Stocks and Bonds — High-Low Div in % P/E 1000 High Low Good Close

313	26	Fidelity	2.40	7	12%	23%	23%	23%	23%
117	15	Fidelity	1.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
134	7	Fidelity	0.20	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
146	6	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
152	6	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
164	12	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
174	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
184	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
194	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
204	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
214	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
224	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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254	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
264	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
274	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
284	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
294	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%

304	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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334	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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374	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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414	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
424	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
434	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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474	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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514	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
524	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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544	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
554	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
564	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
574	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
584	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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664	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
674	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
684	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
694	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
704	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%

— 1976 — Stocks and Bonds — High-Low Div in % P/E 1000 High Low Good Close

315	26	Fidelity	2.40	7	12%	23%	23%	23%	23%
118	15	Fidelity	1.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
135	7	Fidelity	0.20	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
147	6	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
154	6	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
166	12	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
176	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
186	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
196	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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216	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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256	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
266	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
276	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
286	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
296	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%

305	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%
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545	14	Fidelity	0.10	5	4	11%	11%	11%	11%

March 24, 1976

07-11-11

Closing Prices March 23, 1977
High Low Last

[illegible]

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur-

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

March 25, 1976		Price	
	Yield		Yield
337	Mathis E. Wks.	342	
338	Mathis E. Wks.	343	
339	Mathis E. Wks.	344	
340	Mathis E. Wks.	345	
341	Mathis E. Wks.	346	
342	Mathis E. Wks.	347	
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S. Proposes Broad Tariff Cuts

VA, March 23 (AP)—The State Department today announced a series of tariff reductions by as much as 60 percent.

The reductions were described as "a significant step" in the process of achieving a "significant reduction" in the tariff burden on U.S. consumers.

The reductions are aimed at "a wide range" of goods, including a 60 percent cut in the tariff on a wide range of goods, including a 60 percent cut in the tariff on a wide range of goods.

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Duties Could Fall As Much as 60%

now fixed at 20 per cent would be reduced by 20 per cent, with further 20-per-cent reductions possible if deeper cuts were desired.

The EEC has always favored the harmonization of tariff schedules by indicating that the higher duties should be reduced the most. This was a source of conflict at the Kennedy round between it and the United States, which prefers across-the-board tariff cutting.

By including a "harmonization" formula was said to be "ambitious" than that used in the round of tariff-cutting in 1967.

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Trade Surplus Declines In West Germany in Month

By James Furlong

BONN, March 23 (AP)—The West German trade surplus posted a surprisingly large drop in February, as export gains were outweighed by increased imports.

The Federal Statistics Office reported today that the February surplus fell to 2,196 billion deutsche marks from a disappointing 3,495 billion DM in January.

In February, 1976, the surplus totaled 2,196 billion DM. The foreign-exchange market had awaited an "unsatisfactory" surplus of 2.4 billion to 2.7 billion DM—compared with a monthly average of 3,086 billion DM in 1975—but even this modest expectation was disappointed.

As the market hastily reconsidered its generally optimistic assumptions about the course of the nation's international trade for the rest of the year, the dollar gained rapidly against the mark, closing in Frankfurt at 2,5610 DM, up from 2,5510 prior to announcement of the figures and 2,5395 yesterday.

Exports in February totaled 19,118 billion DM, up 3.7 per cent from 18,449 billion DM in January and up 7.7 per cent from 17,746 billion DM a year earlier. Imports gained more strongly, however. The February total was 16,922 billion DM, up 6.1 per cent from 15,948 billion DM in January and up 18.7 per cent from 14,282 billion DM in February 1975.

The surplus in the first two months of 1976 dwindled to 469 billion DM from 7.1 billion DM a year earlier, as exports rose 5.9 per cent and imports soared 17.3 per cent.

Disregarding seasonal factors, the January-February surplus implies a total for the year of 28.1 billion DM, sharply down from the 1975 figure of 31.3 billion DM. The government has been projecting that the 1976 surplus would be about unchanged from that of the preceding year.

The figures produced a variety of market interpretations. One dealer said he expected imports to continue increasing as the country pulls out of the recession, producing a consistently narrowed trade surplus. But the consensus in Frankfurt appeared to be that exports will post sharper gains as prosperity returns to major customer nations and that the shrunken surplus is a temporary phenomenon.

A government analyst said that sharply increased imports apparently reflect inventory-building associated with the nation's economic upturn. This process takes place against a background of rising raw-material prices that add to import bills.

Inventory-building is likely to slow later in the year, he said, adding that an expected recovery in industrialized countries is likely to compensate for cooling demand for German goods in oil-producing countries and East-bloc nations.

He concluded that the trade surplus for the year still is considered likely to be about the same as in 1975, though it could be "a bit lower."

The February current account—comprising merchandise trade, services and transfer payments—showed a surplus of 700 million DM, against surpluses of 300 million DM in January and 1.9 billion DM a year earlier. In the first two months, the current account was about 1 billion DM in surplus, down from a surplus of 3.7 billion DM a year earlier.

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Jobless Rate Fall in U.K. 1st in 2 Years

Government Cautions Problems Still Remain

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Britain reported a drop in its monthly unemployment figure today, the first such decline on a seasonally adjusted basis in two years.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate as of March 11 was 12.2, down 0.3 per cent of the work force, down 5,700 from a month earlier. Seasonally adjusted unemployment last declined in March 1974, when the jobless total was about 670,000, or 2.5 per cent of the work force.

Employment Secretary Michael Foot said the March figures "are a great relief and appear to follow the trend that first became noticeable last month." However, he warned that "we have a long way to go before we can say we have defeated unemployment."

"I want to caution everybody against false optimism. We need to see a marked improvement in the jobless totals for many months before we can be sure that we are winning the battle," he said.

The latest statistics are expected to give a major boost to government efforts to retain worker support for its wage-restraint and counter-inflation policies.

Total unemployment on March 11 was 1,284,915, or 5.5 per cent of the work force, down 19,501 or 0.1 per cent from a month earlier. Excluding school leavers, the jobless total dropped 12,752 to 1,262,163 in the latest period, the first monthly decline in this category since early 1974.

Another encouraging factor was that vacancies notified to government employment offices rose for the second consecutive month. Job vacancies March 5 totaled 122,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, up 8,500 from a month earlier. In February, vacancies had risen 2,400.

Unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis has risen by nearly 500,000 persons in the last 12 months. However, after monthly increases averaging about 40,000 from October to January, the rise in February slowed to 22,000.

Consolidated's main activities cover mining finance and the management and administration of companies operating in mining, construction materials, industry and commerce. It has extensive interests in South Africa, North America, Australia and Britain.

The company attributed the setback to its mining company operations, particularly to the current difficulties of some of the group's major Australian mining enterprises.

It said the Australian Copper Mines, Mount Lyell and Gunpowder, incurred "significant losses" due to increased costs and depressed metal prices.

It said the earnings of Remson Ltd., an Australian tin mining affiliate, were "badly affected" by export quotas imposed by the International Tin Council and by reduced domestic consumption.

Consolidated said it expects its pre-tax profit for the second half of fiscal 1976 to be better than the £10.13 million of the first half.

Bayerische Vereinsbank Profit Up
MUNICH, March 23 (AP)—After-tax profit of Bayerische Vereinsbank group rose to 124,936 million deutsche marks in 1975 from 94,338 million DM in 1974, Werner Freyhauser, management board spokesman, said today.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade will discuss the measures with other ministers at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting and give details later to the parliamentary Finance Commission, the sources said.

In addition, Mr. Fourcade will present a series of modifications to state budgetary receipts and expenses for 1976, designed to keep this year's budget in balance, they said.

Both the balanced budget plan and the tightening of consumer credit are intended to strengthen monetary control in defense of the floating franc, the sources said.

Last September, the government relaxed installment-purchase credit terms to boost the economy, but demand has recovered to such an extent that in some sectors, such as the car industry, delivery delays are long and goods are held back from export markets, they said.

The measures are expected to concern technical terms of credit, but not interest rates, which are considered satisfactory at present levels.

Consolidated said it expects its pre-tax profit for the second half of fiscal 1976 to be better than the £10.13 million of the first half.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BICC Announces Rights Issue

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. (BICC) plans to raise £18.95 million through offering shareholders rights to buy one new share for every five held at a price of 37 pence a share. BICC's shares are currently quoted at 160 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

The new shares will not rank for BICC's final dividend of 4.36 pence a share for 1975. On the increased capital, the company indicated it intends to maintain in 1976 the same total dividend per share as paid for 1975. BICC is a major cable manufacturer. It also produces metals and has extensive construction operations. The new shares will not be offered to U.S. or Canadian shareholders. But rights to new shares will be sold for the benefit of North American shareholders. General Cable Corp. of the United States owns 10.2 per cent of BICC's outstanding shares. The rights issue will provide the company with further permanent finance which will strengthen its balance sheet and put it in a better position to raise additional finance for existing operations and development of its business, the company says.

North Sea Oil Expenses Climb
Phillips Petroleum has raised its estimate of the cost of its North Sea development program to \$4.25 billion to \$4.5 billion from \$3.5 billion to \$4 billion, citing increased equipment costs, higher wages and inflation. The company also says that its Norwegian North Sea oil production and capital spending will be sharply higher this year, and that weather has delayed deliveries of its North Sea natural gas. William Dodge, president and chief operating officer, says production of crude oil from the platform field in the Norwegian North Sea probably will average 300,000 to 320,000 barrels a day in 1976, up from 1975's average of 190,000 barrels daily. Phillips, the 11th largest U.S. oil company, operates the Ekofisk production for the Phillips Norway group, in which it owns a 37-per-cent interest. Principal factors in the production increase are the completion of the production pipeline in October to Tressiden, England, and the changeover, expected later this month, of production to a 20-inch pipeline from a 10-inch line. The Phillips executive adds that deliveries of natural gas from the Ekofisk field to Emden, West Germany, originally scheduled to start this fall, will begin early next year because weather has delayed construction of compression stations along the pipeline.

U.K. Firm Bids for U.S. Company
BTR Ltd. of London has made an offer to acquire the business and assets of SW Industries Inc. of the United States for \$30 million cash, equivalent to \$42 per share of SW common stock. BTR, formerly known as BTR Leyland Industries Ltd., makes various rubber products for industry. SW Industries makes roll coverings for various industries, web-handling machinery and materials-handling equipment. BTR says its proposal has received the initial approval of the SW Industries board. The planned transaction requires Bank of England approval.

Arab Group Eyes Paris Hotels
Cia. Italiana dei Grandi Alberghi (CIGA), the Italian hotel group, is discussing with an unidentified "Arab group" the sale of its hotels in France. The Italian group holds 88.3 per cent of the Hotel de Ville, which owns three four-star hotels in Paris—the Grand Hotel, the Mairie and the Prince de Galles. CIGA says the talks are "going well," but declines to give any further details.

Profits at Gold Fields Halved in Six Months
LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Net profits at Consolidated Gold Fields were halved in the six months ended Dec. 31, the company reported today.

Earnings fell to \$7.11 million from \$14.7 million in the year-ago period while revenues tumbled 21 per cent to \$25.07 million from \$36.36 million.

Consolidated's main activities cover mining finance and the management and administration of companies operating in mining, construction materials, industry and commerce. It has extensive interests in South Africa, North America, Australia and Britain.

The company attributed the setback to its mining company operations, particularly to the current difficulties of some of the group's major Australian mining enterprises.

It said the Australian Copper Mines, Mount Lyell and Gunpowder, incurred "significant losses" due to increased costs and depressed metal prices.

It said the earnings of Remson Ltd., an Australian tin mining affiliate, were "badly affected" by export quotas imposed by the International Tin Council and by reduced domestic consumption.

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Both the balanced budget plan and the tightening of consumer credit are intended to strengthen monetary control in defense of the floating franc, the sources said.

Last September, the government relaxed installment-purchase credit terms to boost the economy, but demand has recovered to such an extent that in some sectors, such as the car industry, delivery delays are long and goods are held back from export markets, they said.

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Stocks Rally; Gain Is Best In Two Weeks

But Analysts Caution Against Over-Optimism

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored their best gain in two weeks, but some analysts cautioned against reading too much into the rally.

They agreed that the main thrust of the market's rise stemmed from the optimistic outlook for the U.S. economy, including the likelihood that first-quarter corporate profits will make pleasant reading.

However, they suggested that with volume still hovering well below the 30-million-share daily average earlier in the year it did not exactly mean the wild enthusiasm of January and February had returned.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 13.14 to 955.43. At 3 p.m. it was ahead 7.32 points. Volume totaled 22,455 million shares, compared with 18.41 million shares yesterday.

Du Pont was up 1 1/2 to 148 1/4. Searle climbed 1 7/8 to 18 7/8 in heavy trading. Other strong features included Sealed Air, up 1 5/8 to 76, Procter & Gamble 2 3/4 to 88 3/4, Exxon 1 5/8 to 31 3/8, Digital Equipment 3 3/8 to 175 1/4, Kodak 3 1/8 to 115 5/8, IBM 3 3/4 to 262, and Getty Oil 3 1/4 to 165.

Norfolk & Western dropped 3 1/4 to 75. Marley was down 2 to 44 1/2, and General Signal was off 1 to 41 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. Options also firmed. Options volume swelled to 40,244 contracts from 21,982 contracts a day earlier.

The Ames index rose 0.56 to 103.88. In Chicago, farm futures prices retreated. The heavy selling reduced the expected impact of reports of heavy corn exports.

Volume on the Chicago Board Options Exchange rose to 77,709 contracts from 67,008 yesterday. Most active was Kodak at 110 with 2,917 contracts traded and closing at 5, up 3.

In the bond market, prices turned lower, giving up most of the gains recorded earlier in the day.

Dealers said the afternoon pattern reflected some profit-taking and probably consolidation of recent sharp gains.

Nevertheless, they said, the market is still basically firm and is likely to maintain an upward pattern as long as the Federal Reserve allows the federal funds rate to continue around current levels of about 4 3/4 per cent.

The mark dropped to 2.5610 against the dollar from 2.5395, losing fresh ground after the lower German trade surplus reported for February.

The Belgian convertible franc traded at \$8.60 in terms of dollars from \$8.65 yesterday and is now only some 3/8 per cent below the mark in the float, dealers said.

Sterling traded higher at \$19.253 from \$19.211 yesterday and the French franc rose to 4.7075 against the dollar from 4.711 yesterday. The franc reduced its depreciation against the mark since the withdrawal from the float to (Continued on Page 12.)

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Money Game: League Pool Subsidized NBA Stars

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).

For at least five seasons beginning in 1968, each team in the National Basketball Association was paying part of the salary of such superstars as Rick Barry, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Elvin Hayes, according to documents on file in Federal District Court here.

The pool arrangement, totaling at least \$15 million, was initiated at the height of the NBA's struggle with the American Basketball Association over players and franchises. It was apparently designed to enable the NBA teams to outbid the ABA.

In 1968, for example, the 14 NBA teams contributed a total of \$447,100—payable over three years at \$13,982.50 a year—toward the salaries of the league's first-round draft choices, who included Wes Unseld, Don Chaney and Elvin Hayes. The contributing teams apparently made the payments directly to the teams employing the players.

There was a similar arrangement for the 1969 draft, where the top choices included Abdul-Jabbar, Neal Walk and Lucius Allen. In Abdul-Jabbar's case, the Milwaukee Bucks paid the first \$800,000 of his five-year contract, the pool paid the next \$200,000 and the Bucks paid the balance, which was not disclosed.

There was also a cooperative agreement in 1969 to enable the San Francisco team to hire back Rick Barry from the ABA. The pool agreed to pay all of Barry's salary above \$100,000. In a typical year, 1973, each NBA team contributed \$4,985.30 toward Barry's \$126,750 salary at San Francisco.

It is understood that the pool arrangement for the 1968 and 1969 drafts expired with the players' initial contracts. It is possible, however, that Barry's salary continues to be shared among the NBA teams.

Simon Gourdin, the NBA deputy commissioner, declined to comment on any aspect of the case or to acknowledge that a pool arrangement was in existence. The court documents, however, which include memoranda from the former NBA commissioner, Walter Kennedy, to team owners and pages from the NBA ledgers, establish the fact.

There is no direct evidence in the papers that the ABA teams had such an arrangement, though there were reports to that effect after the league's founding in 1967. The league, through its counsel, Michael H. Goldberg, declined to comment on the matter, pointing out that it was a subject of pending litigation.

The documents on file do make clear that some ABA teams got reductions in their league assessments for signing such stars as Julius Erving and David Thompson, and that all of the ABA teams guaranteed the first \$700,000 of Thompson's contract in the event his employer, the Denver Nuggets, went into default.

The documents revealing the pool are part of a 15-foot stack of papers filed in the federal suit known as the Oscar Robertson case. In addition to the public record, there are more than 31,000 NBA documents and depositions that are sealed.

The suit began in 1970 as an action by Robertson and 13 other players against the NBA, seeking an end to the reserve clause and other contractual provisions. Later, the ABA filed suit against the NBA, charging that the senior league engaged in monopolistic practices designed to drive competitors out of business. The suits were then combined in one complex case.

The players' action is being settled out of court. The arbitrator's decision, however, and is scheduled for before Judge Robert Carter on June 1.

The court record contains many of the closely held financial secrets of professional basketball. Among other revelations in the papers, all based on documents or sworn statements, are the following:

A confidential memo from Gourdin dated March 12, 1975, listing the salaries of the "ten best" forwards in the NBA indicates that Bill Bradley of the Knicks is the highest paid at \$325,000. Bradley, whose 1975-76 salary is \$325,000, makes more than Spencer Haywood (\$302,000), John Havlicek (\$250,000), Rick Barry (\$227,500), Elvin Hayes (\$202,000), Jim McMillian (\$200,000), Rudy Tomjanovich (\$168,866), Bob Dandridge (\$150,000), Bob Love (\$141,200) or Steve Mix (\$45,000).

For the 1974-75 season when they were the ABA defending champion, the New York Nets claimed a loss of \$1,497,840 on their federal tax return. The team's gross revenue was \$2,326,935, including \$3,083,000 in gate receipts. The season's payroll was \$1,850,000 for players and \$35,000 for coaches.

When Wilk Chamberlain was the coach of the San Diego Conquistadors in the 1973-74 ABA season, the team paid him \$510,000 while the salaries of his 11 players totaled \$469,000. In that season, the Conquistadors had gate receipts of \$241,551.50. Needless to say, the team is now defunct.

Though the Nets did not announce it when they traded Larry Kenon to San Antonio last summer, they remain obligated to pay \$325,000 toward the forward's salary and deferred payments, extending through 1983.

The 1968 draft choices covered were Hayes, Unseld, Bob Kauffman, Tom Boerwinkle, Don Smith, Galt Zaid, Abdul-Aziz,

Otto Moore, Charlie Fank, Gary Gregor, Ron Williams, Bill Esket, Don Chaney and Shaler Holimon.

The players were signed to three-year contracts at totals ranging from \$13,000 for Unseld and \$208,000 for Hayes to \$77,000 for Williams. The individual clubs paid most of the cost—

\$300,000 for Hayes, \$156,000 for Unseld, \$75,000 for the rest—and the pool paid the balance, coming to \$39,078.50 for each team.

The next year, the pool paid \$300,000 toward the contract of the first draft choice (Abdul-Jabbar), \$150,000 for the second (Walk), \$100,000 for the third (Allen), and so forth.

According to a person familiar with league operations at that time, the pool for the 1968 and 1969 drafts was arrived at by a "gentlemen's agreement" among the owners without participation of the league office.

Sworn statements by players who were a party to the suit show the huge advances in salary made after the founding of the ABA. Robertson's first contract with Cincinnati in 1960, for example, was for \$33,333 a year for three years plus an unstated percentage of gate receipts. His last contract, at Milwaukee in 1974-75, was for \$250,000 plus \$20,000 from the playoffs.

Accounting of League's Richest, Best Forwards

In March, 1975, apparently as an aid in salary negotiations, the National Basketball Association issued a confidential memorandum giving the salaries of the forwards it judged to be the best in the league. Following are the contract terms of each of the players listed:

Bill Bradley, New York. One-year contract for 1975-76 season for \$225,000, a cut of \$25,000 from the previous season. In 1967, he signed a 4-year contract for a total of \$750,000 in salary, plus a loan of \$2,588.

Spencer Haywood, Seattle. Five years beginning in 1973-74 for a total of \$1,510,000, payable at \$153,000 a season for the first four, \$302,000 in the fifth year and deferred compensation of \$100,000 a year from Jan. 1, 1979 to Jan. 1, 1984. (Haywood continues to be paid under this contract with the Knicks.)

John Havlicek, Boston. Four years beginning 1973-74 for a total of \$1 million, payable at \$250,000 a year. There was also a \$75,000 interest-free loan with repayment to begin in 1975.

Rick Barry, Golden State. Four years beginning 1974-75 for a total of \$850,000, payable at \$212,500 a year.

Elvin Hayes, Washington. Five years beginning 1972-73 for a total of \$1,010,000, payable at \$100,000 a year and deferred compensation of \$100,000 a year from October, 1977, through October, 1981. There was a \$10,000 bonus at signing.

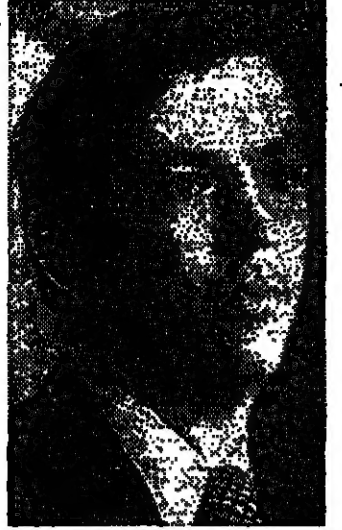
Jim McMillian, Buffalo. Five years beginning 1973-74 for a total of \$1 million, payable at \$150,000 in 1973-74, \$175,000 in 1974-75, \$180,000 in 1975-76, \$195,000 in 1976-77, \$210,000 in 1977-78 and deferred compensation of \$100,000 a year for 10 years beginning in January, 1982.

Rudy Tomjanovich, Houston. Six years beginning 1973-74 for a total of \$1 million, payable at \$100,000 a season and deferred compensation of \$100,000 a year from 1979-80 through 1982-83.

Bob Dandridge, Milwaukee. Four years beginning 1973-74



Rick Barry



Bill Bradley

... strike it rich in NBA

for a total of \$600,000, payable at \$80,000 in 1973-74, \$110,000 in 1974-75, \$135,000 in 1975-76, \$160,000 in 1976-77, \$185,000 in 1977-78, \$210,000 in 1978-79 and \$235,000 in 1979-80. In addition, there was a \$100,000 loan to be repaid in eight annual installments beginning in October, 1974.

Bob Love, Chicago. Five years beginning 1972-73 for a total of \$706,000, payable at \$70,000 in 1972-73, \$75,000 the next four seasons, and deferred payments of \$24,000 a year from 1979 through 1982.

Steve Mix, Philadelphia. Three years beginning in 1973-74 for a total of \$140,000, payable at \$40,000 in 1973-74, \$45,000 in 1974-75 and \$55,000 in 1975-76. (Mix's contract was the only one that did not have a no-cut provision.)

Wales, England Soccer Exhibition Has Its Limitations

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 23 (NYT).

Wales play a celebration match at home, in Wrexham, tomorrow against England. The game has a significance beyond the occasion, and which certainly far transcends a mere exhibition. The fact is that Wales, with its limited choice of players, has qualified for the quarter-finals of the European Nations Cup which takes place next month. England has not.

Wales' previous manager, Mike Smith, 38, has had the success of the much better-known, much more highly paid Don Revie, whose already shaky prestige will receive another sharp blow if Wales win.

The match has been facilitated by the Football League's selfish insistence that Derby play Stoke tomorrow. This deprives Wales of key players Leighton James and John Mahoney, while England loses the Derby defenders Todd and McFarland, and the controversial forward Charlie George, brilliant but temperamental, who might have had his first chance for England, a team so desperately lacking class and surprise.

Meanwhile, Revie still gives a cold shoulder to the exciting Duncan McKenzie, Leeds' striker, even though he's at last left out the dull Malcolm MacDonald.

Wales will want to win very much so. Injuries permitting, and without James and Mahoney, it will be able to line up a team immensely more compact and integrated than England's, even if it is happy to rely, as it has so often done in the past, on players from as low down as the Third Division. Thus, Arfon Griffiths, briefly with Arsenal in his early twenties, is now a Third Division player with Wrexham, while Ian Evans plays center-half in the same league with Crystal Palace.

Lloyd, a newcomer this season in goal, has been sharing in Wrexham's amazing European Cup Winners' Cup achievements with Arfon Griffiths.

Enzo Bearzot, team manager of Italy, England's opponents in the World Cup qualifying tournament, will be a most interested spectator. He admires English soccer, is immensely impressed by its stamina, its conflict, its positive attitudes, but marvels at a little at the tactical ingenuity. I think he will marvel again, to-

morrow. Neither team will take any elaborate steps to stop the other's key players.

At full strength, Wales can boast heading power of the tall John Toshack of Liverpool, whose season, alas, has been much blighted by a thigh injury.

Bearzot's opinion of Trevor Brooking, in common with that of other Italian observers, is that the West Ham midfielder, so important to his club and to England's team, is most gifted but lacks a change of pace.

My own view remains that without some kind of a joker in the pack, England just cannot hope to get through a packed Italian catenaccio defense. Duncan McKenzie of Leeds still seems to me the player who might possibly answer that demand, though Bearzot, when he recently saw him play for Leeds in Lon-

don, was more impressed by the burly, straightforward Joe Jordan, who is a Scot.

Meanwhile, what of Brazil, whom both England and Italy will be meeting in the American Bicentennial tournament this summer? The Brazilians, let it be said at once, are in splendid fettle. After a year and a half's pause from international soccer, they, eighteen months ago, took the field in Montevideo and Buenos Aires and won each match, 2-1.

It was somewhat hyperbolic for their commentators to claim that its success over Uruguay was a "revenge" for their crucial defeat in Rio in the World Cup of 1950. Uruguay today is a pathetic parody of what it once was, a team bled white by the raids of foreign clubs who have the money pathetically lacking in Montevideo.

Still, to win 2-1 after you have had two men sent off, as the Brazilians did, at least shows morale, even if there is nothing much to be proud of in having two players expelled.

One of them was a 1970 and 1974 World Cup survivor, Rivelino, who seems to be coming back to form. Stocky, enormously powerful, with one of the best left feet in the game, Rivelino is still young enough to figure again in 1978, when it looks more and more likely that the World Cup will be held in Brazil itself.

Communications in Buenos Aires for the match against Argentina were so bad that Brazilian commentators expressed outrage that there was still any question of holding the World Cup there, a country, they further pointed out, where inflation was rising at 1 per cent a day.

NING THROUGH DEMONSTRATION—St. Louis Cardinal coach Buzz Kellner shows a

Angels Rely on an Arm and a Leg

By Dave Anderson

IRVING, Calif., March 23

Across the Imperial Valley, the flat green fields of scrub toward the purple peaks beyond the nearby San border. This farming is the "carrot capital" of the world. Bugs Bunny should have instead of baseball.

But the California Angels spend a week on the diamonds of their minor league complex before they go to the big show in Palm Springs for their exhibition.

It is a good place to get a good look at the Angels, who are not even in 21 where the Angels are.

Condition is particularly bad to two Angels—to Ryan, the pitcher, whose arm underwent surgery for removal of bone chips last and to Bobby Bonds, the

who whose right leg in knee damage last year. If Ryan and leg stay healthy, the Angels surely will terminate

two-year lease on the San League West basement team. With a big year, would embarrass the as much as Ryan has

traded the Mets.

consider Bobby Bonds one of the best players in baseball. Williams, the Angels' pitcher, was saying, "You don't get a player of that

in a trade, but we did." Bonds, the pitcher, was

traded twice in two years. That's often a bad sign, the Yankees obtained him

swap for Bobby Murcer, talked about him as a

stone of their future. But months ago they traded

to the Angels for Mickey Vernon, a 16-game winner. Bonds, the pitcher, was

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case, "because they didn't want

me. I don't know why. Billy Martin had even talked to me

at the end of last season about what we would do in spring training this year."

Perhaps the Yankees believed Bonds' right-handed power would be diluted by the return to Yankee Stadium, where left-centerfield is known as Death's Valley. But, he says, "I ain't

seen a ball park yet that I can't hit the ball out of." Perhaps the Yankees were disenchanted

by a drunk driving arrest, his second, but Babe Ruth drank, too. The Babe just didn't drive.

Perhaps the Yankees considered his knee too much of a risk but he doesn't.

"Dr. James Nicholas told me I'll probably need an operation in five to seven years," Bonds said. "But I'm only planning on playing about seven more years anyway. Right now I feel I can do anything I did before I hurt the knee."

And perhaps the Yankees didn't want to be hassled by Bonds' request for a four-year contract. With the Angels, he recently signed a two-year contract. He has indicated that his salary is more than the \$172,000

that Frank Robinson, now the manager of the Cleveland Indians, received with the Angels two years ago. That would make Bonds the highest paid player in Angels' history, up at least \$35,000 from his estimated income with the Yankees last year.

"I asked Gabe Paul for a four-year contract and he didn't seem annoyed," Bonds said. "He said, 'Let me think about it.' But the next week I was traded."

Despite the knee ailment that occurred in early June, just when he was beginning to carry the Yankees with 20 homers, Bonds had 32 homers, stole 30 bases and drove in 85 runs with a .270 average as a lead-off batter.

"He won't lead off for us," Williams said. "He'll be third, fourth or fifth. I haven't decided which yet."

Not far away, Ryan sat on a green wooden bench and talked about the bone chips that required surgery even before last season had ended. They were bothering him even when he pitched his fourth no-hitter, even when he had a 10-3 won-loss record with five strikeouts in June, but he finished with a 14-13 record and with only 186 strikeouts after having averaged 356 over the previous seasons.

"My arm feels all right now. I got here in great shape," the right-hander, 29, said. "But I won't know until I start throwing five or six innings 10 days from now."

One of the bone chips, in the joint itself, restricted the extension of Ryan's arm. As a result, it restricted the velocity of his fastball, once timed at 100.9 miles an hour.

"I became a short-armed," Ryan explained, keeping his arm bent. "I got my velocity through the extension of my arm. Warming up was the toughest part, trying to get my arm loose. And then as the game grew longer, I'd have a dull throb in the back of my elbow. If my arm is sound, I think I'll have my best year. I'm a mature, experienced pitcher now. I've learned a lot. But if my arm goes back to what it was last year I don't know. My control was better last year. It had to be. I think I could pitch anyway but I don't know."

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Prince Bernhard of the Nether-

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, who canceled his appearance at a Hot Springs, Va., conference next month because of the current investigation of his role in the Lockheed scandal, expects to be in San Francisco Nov. 28 to preside over the World Wildlife Fund's international congress, the fund announced in Switzerland. The 64-year-old consort of Queen Juliana has declared his innocence of wrongdoing following reports that he received more than \$1 million for promoting sales of Lockheed planes in the Netherlands.

"They put it there, Carter, because the President's job is to get the Congress to make the Treasury send money to the Pentagon. You've heard of the Congress?"

"I think so."

"Well, don't tell anybody or you'll destroy your campaign. What about the Pentagon?"

"It has five sides, doesn't it?"

"You know too much for your own good, Carter. People are going to get the idea you've been sneaking into Washington at the dark of the moon. You won't fit any longer to be President."

— JAMES EARL RAY

now. Whitlitt doesn't approve of most of the movies shown nowadays—the language is too strong, the sex scenes too explicit, the violence too graphic.

Most of the theaters don't pay as much as the \$7.15 an hour he makes at the Playhouse, and one that did forced him to quit in 1949 when it switched to X-rated films. He opted for the Playhouse, which was then showing films for a general audience.

A sociologist should go see Whitlitt in his pen. He has been jailed by circumstance—the decline of downtown and judicial decisions concerning pornography.

The results are sad. Where once children looked up to him as a guy actually paid to go to the movies, he now doesn't even want to talk about it.

He threatened John Wayne and Shirley Temple and the Dead End Kids through his projector, and he laughed and cried and bit his nails along with the audience.

Now down below there is stillness. There is no queer audience in the world than one in a party movie theater, a place where no one talks.

At 9:45 a.m. there were already people in the theater waiting for the 10 a.m. show. Whitlitt was playing music from "Swan Lake." The customers were slumped in their seats.

It was not always like this for Whitlitt. He started as a movie buff, a kid back in Marshall, Texas, who ran errands for his dad and the store and hung around the place until he mastered the projector.

In 1928, already a projectionist, he made the change from silent films to talkies. He threatened "The Jazz Singer" through his machine, and Al Jolson dropped to one knee, extended his arms and sang "Mummy." It was wonderful.

Whitlitt came to Washington and worked in theaters that are now long gone. In between, he enlisted in the Army and was killed back in two wars.

When he retired from the Army, Whitlitt

went back to his first love—the movies. They meant a lot to him, and he remembers events by what was playing—"Gone With the Wind," for instance, when Pearl Harbor was bombed.

"This used to be a highly respected calling," he said. Now his son wants him to quit, and he's about to do it. He is what he is—a Baptist, a Mason, a veteran and a father. These things mean something to him but they are mocked on his screen.

So he compromises. When he has to change a reel and must look at the screen, he sees as little as is humanly possible. It's something of a feat.

When the three projector bells warn him that the film is about to run out, Whitsett turns his eye on the upper right-hand corner of the screen, waiting for his cue—a brief flash of a white circle.

"I can't see anything but the corner of her face and the telephone," he explained. "I know when she puts the phone down, the cue will appear. There it is."

He snapped the switch to turn on the projector's lamp and waited for a similar cue—a flash on the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.

"There it is." He switched on the projector, turned his back to the screen and began to talk about the Masons. Behind his ear, a sliver of the screen was visible through the square viewing window. It was a film called "Fantasy in Blue" and it was star Georgia Spelvin, was doing things. Whitsett wanted to talk about Masonic ritual. Spelvin continued to do things.

Then the U.S. Attorney's Office called to ask Whitsett why he hadn't appeared before the grand jury that morning to testify against some films that had been seized at the Playhouse.

He explained that he had to work. He would be glad to come another time. "I don't know why they bother," he said. I don't know why.

Uganda President Idi Amin has sent a message to Lord Snowdon, saying that the breakdown of his marriage to Queen Elizabeth II "will be a lesson to all of us to be careful not to let our ladies in very high positions," Radio Uganda reported Tuesday. Husbands in such marriages, Amin said, "can summarily be dismissed by their wives." The broadcast, monitored in London, said that Amin had expressed shock over the separation and conveyed his "sincere sympathy" to the Queen. "For the very trying and difficult experience that he was going through."

In London, Ruddy Llewellyn, said by Britain's popular press to be romantically linked with Princess Margaret, apologized to Queen Elizabeth II Tuesday for any embarrassment the Queen might have suffered because of the reports. Llewellyn, a television heir who leads a happy life-style, made the apology in his first public statement since the separation was announced Friday.

The statement to Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, came as the princess, 45, resumed her royal duties in London. Wearing a knee-length fur coat and pink scarf, the smiling princess rode a motor launch on the wind-tossed River Thames to board HMS Hampshire, a Royal Navy guided-missile destroyer which is being officially taken out of service to be sent to the scrapyard.

Idi Amin
message to S

near left. Williams had gone seven and a half surgery by three doctors accident.

Richard Arlen, star of mount movies of the 1930s, critical condition at a in North Hollywood, said the actor said. Arlen, had emphysema for years, the spokesman's leen's films included "The Virginian," "Colonel." He had been act character player until years.

British rock star David Bowie has been ordered to appear in Rochester (N.Y.) City Court Thursday on a marijuana possession charge. Bowie, who was arrested with three other men in a hotel Sunday, was given the order to fulfill police commitments before his arraignment.

Country music singer Hank Williams is now being looked for dogs' home."

I have my assistant throw him out and take Fred Harris's collection call. "Could you lend us a buck until the first of the month?" asks Harris. I hang up without answering and take Gerald Ford on the other line.

"This is Gerald Ford," he says. "Make it snappy, Ford. I'm already late for my next ulcer."

He states his problem. My assistant already has the Secret Service on the other phone. I yell at him, "Tell the Secret Service he hasn't banged his ear this time. They got his thumb caught in it. They got his thumb caught in it."

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM—All that remains of the once magnificent 12th-century cedarwood pulpit of Saladin are a few charred timbers on the floor of the workshop of Jamal Badran.

The pulpit, brought to Jerusalem in 1187 by the Arab warrior Sultan Saladin after he drove out the European Knights Templars during the Crusades, was the single greatest loss in the Aug. 21, 1969, fire that gutted Al Aqsa Mosque, the third most sacred shrine in the Islamic world, surpassed in importance only by the Kaaba in Mecca and the Mosque of the prophet in Medina.

The pulpit was made up of interlocking cedar and mortise and tenon joints, and was inlaid with silver, gold and

drain, who the study been work of drawing by using photographic glass.

The 12th-century pulpit was justifiably the finest Islamic art work. The sides were hexagonal which had

The board made up of interlocking cedar and mortise and tenon joints, and was inlaid with silver, gold and

devoted his life to Oriental design, hoping to complete a set of the original pulpits over detailed pre-fire plans with a magnificent carved oak and iron-plate total platform was the last masterpiece of medieval art in the world. The decorated with 63 medallions, no two of the same design.

Some of the panels were paper-thin pieces of cedar, ivory, ebony and pearl. To this day, masters wait kind of wood to make such

extruding designs in the faces. No nails were. Only wooden pegs gather.

"The only thing I God will give me is pulpits finished," said "This will be the best my life, nothing else."

But beyond the technical difficulties never presented by Mide-

The years of restoration the fire, says by fanatic, have been under difficult policies because the mosque is with the controversial occupation of Arab Jews.

The Israeli author

presented no problems. Instead the discrepancy lay in the sensitivities of the Arab states, who want in no way to appear to cooperating with Israel.

Designer Badran, a Palestinian Arab from Ramallah on the West Bank, says his drawings are not complete. He wants the Moslems to contribute to the project and undertake a talent search of the Arab world to find wood carvers capable of carrying out the work.

"Once I collect the good wood from each country, I will bring them to my studio and give them a course in Islamic design. In this way, I will get 10, or 15, the best," Badran said.

Country music singer Hank Williams Jr. is recovering after a three-hour plastic surgery operation at a hospital in Missoula, Mont. Williams, 26, suffered serious injuries to his forehead Aug. 9 when he fell more than 300 feet after slipping on a mountain snowbank while hiking near Missoula. Monday a surgeon opened a scar on his head and replaced bone with plastic. A spokesman said that there will be very little

Barbara Walters, 44, co-anchor of NBC's Today Show, has granted an uncontested divorce to her husband, a New York City resident, 13 years, producer Lee. She was given a divorce by the New York Supreme Court on grounds that she and Gurnea lived apart since May, 1971.

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